THE WATERBURY WATCH.
KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,297—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1888.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
THE OLDEST AND BEST MATURED.
The largest sales in India.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

"Napier Johnstone"—Heart Bottle.. ..
"Carlton," 11 years; Carlton, 5 years. .. } Prices from Rs. 21
"Glentromie" and Andrew Usshers .. ..
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. } Rs. 41
Dublin Whisky Distillery Co.'s, Irish ...
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
B. L. PESHAWUR..	3900	600	L. H. Moule	4th May
* SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th May.
B. L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	18th ,,
				Tuesday
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd May.
B. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	29th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th June
B. L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	A. W. Adamson	12th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4101	800	E. M. Edmund	26th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked B. M. L. to Brindisi Marseilles, and London.

The Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London, and the Brindisi Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

* Passengers by these vessels change at Aden to steamer for Brindisi and London.

** Extra, with cargo and passengers for Aden only.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) :—
May 4th, and 18th, and June 1st, 15th & 29th.
And fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	19th May	1st July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th June	10th August.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
HENLEY	..	on the 12th May 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th May.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	1st June.
BERENICE	E. Perini	3,500	550	7th June.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.
ELEKTRA .....P. Mersa .... 4,200 600 27th May.
A Surgeon and Steward as on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 300	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
MELPOMENE	A. Malusa			14th May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3330	480	5th May.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

PERSIA	R. Hutchinson	3317	480	19th May.
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

Passengers by s.s. HISPANIA can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to

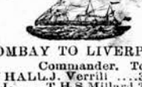
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888. Agents.

THE good ship QUEEN of ENGLAND, now lying in Bombay harbours, is ready to take on board Cargo and Passengers for Penang, Singapore, and Bangkok.

For Freight and passage, &c., apply to

ALLANA MOOSA.
Jakeria Musjid, 2nd May, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
S.S. WORSLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3500	400	15th May
S.S. EDEN HALL	T. H. S. Millard	3300	400	13th June

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

S.S. RUFFORD HALL	W. J. Moffat	4000	550 15th May
S.S. WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4100	500 to follow.
S.S. MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4100	500 26th June

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The RUFFORD HALL has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements including the electric light throughout saloon and cabins.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COCONADA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th May, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bahrein, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, 14th May, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th May, at noon.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about 6th June.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE S.S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every SATURDAY at noon, and MORMUGAO every TUESDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs. 15 0
Do.	Second Class	,, 7 8
Do.	Deck without diet	,, 1 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st May, 1888. Agents.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.

Steamer	Tons.	Comdr.	Sailing date
APOLLO	3,200	J. Douglas	on or about 3rd May

THIS steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of first-class passengers. Saloon Cabins on deck amidship. Fitted with electric light. Passages at moderate rates. For particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, Forbes Street, 25th April, 1888.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports. Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SARDINES AU CITRON.

A great improvement on the ordinary Sardine, being most delicately flavoured with Lemon Juice.

Small tin, As. 10. Large tin, Re. 1.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
WINE & STORE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAMOUS SCOTCH PRESERVES.

KEILLER'S APPLE JAM.
KEILLER'S B. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S DAMSON JAM.
KEILLER'S GOOSEBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S PLUM JAM.
KEILLER'S GREENGAGE JAM.
KEILLER'S RASPBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S R. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S STRAWBERRY JAM.
1 lb. tins, 7 annas each.
KEILLER'S CHERRY.
KEILLER'S APRICOT
1 lb. tins, 9 annas each.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., erling that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square food annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

CRICKET KIT.

	Rs. a.
BATS, Boys,' each Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-0, Rs. 2-4 and	2 12
Do. Practice ....

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, MAY 3.

LESSEE & SOLE PROPRIETOR.....MR. H. STANLEY.
Mr. H. Pyne, Stage Manager.
Herr Braun, Conductor.
Signora Dimata, Musical Directress.
Prof. Wardrope, Lime Licht Operator.
Madam Cronchier, Wardrobe.
Mr. E. J. Ramsay, Scenic Artist.
Mr. J. Lascelles, Mechanist.
Mr. Waddle, Property Master.
Mr. H. Rolland, Agent.

HARRY STANLEY'S
SHAKESPEREAN DRAMATIC OPERATIC
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY.
GRAND REPRODUCTION OF THE ORIGINAL ORIENTAL BURLESQUE EXTRAVAGANZA,
LALLA ROOKH.
AS PERFORMED FOR 20 NIGHTS IN CALCUTTA TO CROWDED HOUSES.
BY PERMISSION OF THE AUTHOR.

MR. H. STANLEY has great pleasure in announcing that he has secur d permission to produce the above successful Burlesque, which obtained so much popularity on its product on in Calcutta.
The Burlesque has been Revised throughout by the Author.
NEW SONGS ! NEW LOCALS ! ! NEW FUN ! ! !
And entirely New Scenery painted by Mr. E. J. Ramsay.
GRAND MARCHES ! EASTERN NAUTCHES ! ! NEW BALLOTS ! !

Synopsis of Scenery and Events.

ACT I.
Scene I.
CAVE OF THE FIRE-WORSHIPPERS.
MIDNIGHT—MISCHIEF—MYSTERY.
Scene II.
PALACE GARDENS OF THE EMPEROR AURUNGZEBE.
ACT II.
THE VALLEY OF CASHMERE BY MOONLIGHT.
ACT III.
GRAND SQUARE AND MARKET PLACE IN THE CAPITAL CITY OF BUCHARIA.
BUCHARIA'S KING APPROACHES.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Navy, Military, and Volunteers in uniform Half Price to Stalls and Pit only.
Box Office open at Soundy & Co., where Plan can be seen and Seats secured.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m.
OVERTURE AT 9 p.m.

GRANT ROAD RIPON THEATRE, BOMBAY.

SHAHOONAGARWASI DRAMATIC COMPANY will perform a play of "SANGATTI-VIPAKA," certified by the Principal of Rajaram College, Kolhapur.

GANGADHAR A. PHADAKE.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY DIRECT.

S. MERKA will leave this for Zanzibar direct on the 9th inst. For Freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE & Co., Agents.

Mandvee, Khoja Mohla, 2nd May, 1888.

NEW GOODS ! NEW GOODS !

FANS !
FANS ! !
FANS ! ! !
From annas 12 to Rs. 12 each.

PARASOLS.
From Rs. 2-14 to Rs. 7-8 each.

UMBRELLAS !
UMBRELLAS ! !
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 11-8 each.

PRICE BEYOND COMPETITION

SHROFF BROTHERS.

JOHN JONES' WATCHES.

(338, Strand, London.)

GOLD Hunting double-spring *Plain Case* best quality; Gold Hunting double-spring *Engine-turned* Case, best quality; Gold Hunting keyless, three-quarter Plate, best quality; Gold Open Case, three-quarter Plate, best quality, with Gold Dome. Price, Rs. 220, each, nett cash.

E. P. CHUBB,
Sole Agent.
Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of MILL BUILDINGS at Lady Jamsetjee's Road, Mahim (near Dadur Station), to be sent in to the undersigned up to 1 o'clock p.m., on THURSDAY, the 10th instant.

No tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rupees One Thousand in Notes or Government Paper.

Forms of tender, conditions of contract, plan, and specification of work, can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 3 per set.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1888.

NOTICE.

THERE will be offered for sale by PUBLIC Auction at the Commercial Godowns, Alleppey, at 2 p.m., on MONDAY, the 21st May, 1888, about 200 candies of TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS in HUSK. At the same time a quantity of Bees-wax, Ivory, Dammer, Coffee, and Tea will also be sold.

For further information refer to handbills, which can be had on application to the Commercial Agent, Alleppey. Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras; or Messrs. Wallibhoy Kaderbhoy and Co., Bombay.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.
Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 21st April, 1888.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY. FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY OURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

NOTICES.

ANGLO-INDIAN PASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

ALL who see the necessity of obtaining the following improvements in passage by both Sea and Overland between India and England, viz., Reduction of Present High Rates of Fares, Greater Speed, and Better Accommodation, will do well to communicate as early as possible with Captain L. M. BOILEAU, Honorary Secretary, A. I. P. A., Silchar, Cachar, who is endeavouring to obtain these ends.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, at 11-30 a.m., on 21st May, 1888, for SUPPLY of COUNTRY MALT LIQUOR at Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Aden, Ahmedabad, Deesa, and Abu.

Forms of Tenders and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Poona, 14th April, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. BRAKE BLOCKS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 2',600 Teakwood Brake Blocks.

Tenders Sealed and superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500 must be delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 16th May next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of specification and Tender can be obtained, and templets seen at the Storekeepers Office, Parel.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th April, 1888.

ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATIONS.

MESSRS. GANZ and Co., Ld., Bombay L. Agency, Bombay, are prepared to give estimates for the SUPPLY of DYNAMO-MACHINES, TRANSFORMERS, ARC, and INCANDESCENT LAMPS, and all necessary Electric plant, together with suitable power (either Steam, Gas, or Water Motors.)

MESSRS. GANZ & Co., Ld., obtained the FIRST ORDER of MERIT at the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition for the excellence of their Exhibits shown at work on that occasion.

The following are a few of the Central Stations working with our system, viz :—

Budapest	4,000	lamps	London	200	lamps.
Lucerne	1,800	,,	Rome	12,000	,,
Monte Vido	7,200	,,	Milan	1,500	,,
Melbourne	3,500	,,	Odessa	2,500	,,

For particulars of our system, please to apply to GANZ & Co., Ld., Bombay Office, Opposite Custom House.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. DADABHOY PALLONJEE CHOWNA and CAWASJEE PALLONJEE CHOWNA have contracted to SELL the property hereunder described. Any and all person and persons having a claim on the same, by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise, is and are hereby requested to make the same known to the undersigned at their office, No 27, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim, and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground forming an oart called or known by the name of Bhindithal, together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Mahim, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the public passage leading to the Munmalla Tank, on the west by a public road leading to Mahim Bridge, on the north by the oart of Malajee Rachobs, and on the south by the cart formerly belonging to Dhakjee Dadajee, but now to Angello Valladares, and containing by admeasurement 25,0 0 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes formerly under No 185, and at present under Street No. 536, and Ward No. 4,165, and which said land and hereditaments were formerly in the occupation of Maneckjee Heerjee, and are now in the occupation of the said Dadabhoy Pallonjee Chowna and Cawasjee Pallonjee Chowna.—Dated at Bombay this 25th day of April, 18-8.

PESTANJEE & RUSTIM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE CHEAPEST OF ALL CHEAP WATCHES.

WHY pay Rs. 8 and As. 8 for an American notion when you can get

A REAL KEYLESS WATCH
with white enamel dial at
Rs. 8—ONLY—Rs. 8.

This Watch is supplied in good case with spare Mainspring and spare Glass with
ONE YEAR'S GUARANTEE,
at
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY, or POONA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, now life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 22s., per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional a tacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Chemists in India.

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		Per doz. qts.
DRY SILLERY	Silver Foil	Rs. 42
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HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND—		
NIERSTEINER, 1874		,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Company, 9 p.m.
Professor Chatre's Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 1st:—Niagara (s), from New Port; and Brookfield (s), Cardiff. Yesterday:—H. M. S. Sphinx, from Bahrein; Ellora (s), Calcutta; Elpis (s), Shields; and Inchmaree (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Claudeboye (s), for Antwerp; Hindoo (s), Kathiawad Coast; Colaba (s), Calcutta; Kashgar (s), China; and H. M. S. Reindeer, Muscat.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Cousins Arbib entered the dock yesterday.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 28th ultimo, shows an increase of Rs. 1,45,860 in receipts.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 21st ultimo shows an increase of Rs. 19,439 in receipts.

N. M. PETIT KHETWADI BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The daily average attendance for the month of April was 215; admissions, 2,442.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Dhobi Talao, touching the death of Mahadeo Rama, aged 20 years, a labourer, suffering from fever for the past month. He was missed since Monday last, and his body was found floating in the Dhobi Talao yesterday morning. There were no external marks of violence. A verdict of suicidal death by drowning was recorded.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Parbuttee, a girl, aged 5 years, who, about noon, on Tuesday, while looking out of a window on the first floor of a house at Cammatteepura, overbalanced and fell on to the public road and sustained a fracture to her skull. She died about five hours after admission into hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT'S ESTATES.—The second of the properties belonging to the estates of the late Jugonnath Sunkersett and Venayekrao Jugonnath Sunkersett, which Messrs. Meherjee Johnston and Company, auctioneers, had advertised for sale by order of Mr. C. A. Turner, the official receiver of the estates, was sold by them at their rooms yesterday. It was the bungalow at Mahableshwar known as the "Stone Jug" or "Stone House." The bidding commenced with Rs. 4,000; and the property was finally knocked down to Mr. Muncherjee Dorabjee Vakil for Rs. 10,325.

CANDLE TRADE MARK CASE.—At the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, in the case of De Roubaix Oedenkoven and Company *vs.* Hassum Ahmed. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, on behalf of the plaintiffs, moved for a consent decree, whereby the defendant consented to a perpetual injunction restraining him from importing candles in packets upon which was affixed a label being an imitation of plaintiffs' label, and from imitating the plaintiffs' trade mark on candles, and to pay the plaintiffs' costs of suit. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, on behalf of the defendant, consented; and his Lordship made a decree accordingly.

ASSAULT ON BOARDSHIP.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Daniel Mackinnon, the second engineer of the s. s. Patna, appeared before Mr. Hamilton to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Gabriel Gomes, the cook of that vessel, alleged to have been committed upon him on Tuesday evening last. The accused admitted he had committed the assault under great provocation. The evidence adduced went to show that the complainant was severely struck on the mouth that he lost several of his front teeth. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that it was a most cowardly assault upon an old man, which the circumstances of which case did not justify in the least. He fined him Rs. 200, telling the accused at the same time that he narrowly escaped being sent to jail.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Khoodabux Abdool Rayman, Ramzan Mulloo, Bukia Kullyan, Eboo Khanjee, Bugwan Buldew, and Luximon Buldew, were brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Foard, before Mr. P. Ryan, with voluntarily causing hurt to Ramdeen Matadeen on the 16th ultimo, at Agripada, and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. The case for the prosecution was that on the night, at about half-past 8 o'clock, the complainant, who is a carpenter employed at the Ripon Mill, was on his way to a *pan* shop in the neighbourhood accompanied by his little son, six years old. One Buldew, a dhobi, was walking behind them. He asked the complainant to make way for him, when an altercation ensued. Complainant turned back to go home with his son, when Buldew, who was drunk, followed him, using very abusive language. Buldew left when complainant entered his chawl. Complainant did not go upstairs to his room, but sat near the staircase. A few minutes after Buldew left, the six accused armed with sticks came up. The complainant, seeing that the men were bent on mischief, ran towards the Byculla Bridge and turned down the road leading to the Sankli Tank, intending to return to his room and take his evening meal after the men had left. On the road he met the six accused, who belaboured him with sticks. Complainant fell down insensible. On recovering consciousness he found a man named Mathuradas at his side pouring water in his mouth. The accused had disappeared. Complainant was taken home by Mathuradas and thence to the J. J. Hospital. A report of the matter was made to Inspector Foard, who subsequently had the whole of the accused arrested. The Magistrate upon the evidence adduced sentenced Nos. 1, 2 and 3 to six months' rigorous imprisonment each; Nos. 4 and 6 were fined Rs. 50 each; and No. 5 to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment, and each of the accused was further ordered to be bound over in their own recognisance in a sum of Rs. 200 and to furnish one security each, in a similar amount, to keep the peace for a period of six months. Rs. 30 of the fines, if recovered, to be handed over to the complainant as compensation.

THE DECCAN PAPER MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.—The fourth annual meeting of the shareholders and directors of the Deccan Paper Mills, at Mundwa, was held at the company's office, Bhowani Peth, on Monday evening. Rao Bahadur Viziarungum Mudliar was in the chair. Mr. Dorabjee Dadabhoy Bootee, seconded by Mr. Balcrishna Viziarungum Mudliar, proposed that the report of the directors on the working of the mills and the audited accounts of the previous year, which had been already circulated among the directors and shareholders, might be taken as read, and that they be approved and sanctioned. The proposition was put to the vote and carried unanimously. From the statement of the profit and loss account, it would appear that Rs. 36,945-3-9 worth of paper was sold during the year under report; that the stock of paper on hand amounted to Rs. 62,374-0-9; and that the income on account of sundry credits amounted to Rs. 149-4. Deducting from this the amount of expenditure, namely Rs. 98,070-10-1 there remained a balance of Rs. 1,297-14-5 as a profit to the company.—*Deccan Herald.*

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. W. E. Hart, the Chief Judge, Cursondass Virjee sought to recover from Madhowjee Ludha the sum of Rs. 695-2-0, being the value of sixteen baskets of dry ginger, of which the defendant out of 101 baskets took delivery under two contracts, dated the 6th February last, and for damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the defendant's not taking delivery of the remaining eighty-five baskets of ginger under the contracts. Mr. Rustomjee Patel appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Framjee Patuck for the defendant.

Defendant admitted Rs. 435-10-6 to be due by him to the plaintiff as the value of the sixteen baskets, which sum he tendered to the plaintiff, but on his refusing to accept the same the defendant thereupon deposited the amount in court. The defendant also denied breach of contract as alleged by the plaintiff, and contended that the remaining eighty-five baskets were damaged, and were not goods of the quality stipulated for in the contracts. It was on this account that he refused to take delivery. The evidence of the plainiff and his witness was gone into, and his Honour held that the plaintiff did not tender the eighty-five baskets of ginger as stipulated in the contract, and defendant was justified in refusing to take delivery of the same. He therefore disallowed the item of Rs. 252-4, and gave a verdict for the amount deposited by defendant in court, Rs. 465-11, and court costs on that amount. His Honour cerdded Rs. 34 as defendant's professional costs.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

The weekly meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday, when the members present were:—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee (chairman), Sir Henry Morland, Dr. Waters, Col. Merewether, Messrs. M. N. Banaji, Cowasji Hormusji, R. N. Khote, R. M. Sayani, and Javerilal Umiashankar.

ALLEGED LEAKAGE OF THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

Mr. Charles, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, said: My attention having been drawn to a letter on the subject of alleged leakage in Malabar Hill Reservoir, I wish to make a statement to the Town Council on the subject. Yesterday morning I made a careful inspection of both sides of Malabar Hill with the engineers, Messrs. Smith and Tomlinson. On the Nepean Road side I found a small stream, half-an-inch deep, and about one foot broad, which, on following it up to its source, I found to proceed from a well. Above this well, in the direction of the Reservoir, there was absolutely no water at all, and I was informed by an old *dhobie*, who was washing in the stream, that the wells in this valley had water all throughout the hot weather long before the construction of the Reservoir. Then we proceeded to the Chowpatti side of the hill, and examined all the points where water is now discharging from the hill. I ordered a plan to be prepared, showing all these points in detail, and that the present outflow should be accurately gauged at the several points of discharge. The quantity of water makes a great show from its being split up into a variety of small streams on the face of the hill, where it is collected down below into the drain leading away from the swamp, the quantity is seen to be comparatively small. And, considering the evidence that there always was an outflow of water at that point, there is no reason to suppose that that portion of the discharge, which may be due to a possible leakage from the Reservoir, is of any practical importance. And, lastly, the rainfall of the past five years has been very much in excess of the average, the rainfall of 1887 being 24 per cent. above the average. It is only to be expected therefore that the water proceeding from natural springs should be more abundant this year than in former years of less rainfall.

Dr. Cowasji thought that some independent inquiry should be made in order to ascertain exactly how far the moisture was due to leakage, and how far to the existence of springs. If it were found that the large flow of water was entirely due to the leakage of the Reservoir, it would be a pity that they were unable to make it fairly water-tight, although they had spent lakhs of rupees on its construction.

Mr. Javerilal said that if the remarkable flow of water, which was to be seen this year along the hill side, were to be attributed to the fact that the last rainfall was 23 per cent. above the average, then it must be ascertained whether there had similarly been a copious flow in any previous year when the rainfall was equally abundant.

The chairman said that all evidence on that point would entirely depend upon the imagination of people. They had nothing reliable to go upon.

Dr. Waters observed that if the loss of water from the Reservoir on account of leakage was trifling, as Mr. Charles thought it was, then he did not see why they should take any further steps in the matter.

Mr. Sayani asked whether they could not, at a comparatively small cost, measure the water let into the tank and the water that was let out of it, and see any difference that might be found on account of leakage.

The Acting Commissioner said he had thought of doing some such thing himself; but he was told that they could not do it without great expense.

Mr. Khote said that even before the Reservoir came into existence, he used to see *dhobies* washing clothes along the hillside in all the seasons of the year.

The chairman remarked that he was sure he was expressing the feeling of the Council when he said that they had every confidence in Mr. Charles doing his best in solving this important question. It was a question which could not be too thoroughly sifted. If an enquiry by independent gentlemen were needed, as suggested by one of the members, it should no doubt be undertaken, and he was glad to hear Mr. Charles say that he himself would be glad if that were done. No one could be more anxious than Mr. Charles to ascertain the exact condition of things, and the chairman was sure that Mr. Charles would continue his enquiries, and make a further report at the earliest opportunity. Whether water was leaking from the reservoir in large quantities or not was a question which must be solved to the satisfaction not only of the Council and the Corporation, but of the public generally. (Hear, hear.)

The matter then dropped.

THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING SITE.

The following letter, addressed by the Acting Commissioner to the chairman of the Bombay Corporation, was submitted to the Council:—

BOMBAY, 1st MAY, 1888.

SIR,—Corporation Resolution No. 391, dated 19th April, 1888, asked me to "proceed forthwith with the work of arranging for the building of Municipal Offices on the site at Bori Bandar." In order, however, to enable me to give effect to this Resolution, several important points remain to be settled, and until decision is passed, I cannot take further action. The majority who passed the recent Resolution on April 19th, upsetting the decision and arrangements of the past two years, were apparently so far as I could gather from the speeches under the impression that all points connected with the Bori Bandar site had been settled, and that a return would enable the new offices to be commenced at once. But after a careful examination of the 20 resolutions of the Corporation which have been passed on the subject of the new offices in the past four years, I find myself quite unable to form an opinion as to what are the wishes of the Corporation. The only point that is mentioned in the Resolution of 19th April is the site. But the former resolutions on the subject of this site never settled the following most important points:—(1.)—The total sum to be sanctioned, including 5 per cent. architect's fees, and 2 per cent. for clerk of works and supervision, and cost of land, &c. (2.)—Whether a Public Hall is to be provided, or whether a Council Chamber alone is to be adopted, and if the latter, what is to be its length, breadth, and height? (3.)—Which of the designs prepared by Mr. Chisholm in the prize competition is to be adopted, viz., that with the dome, or the alternative design without a dome. (4.)—Who is the architect to be employed to superintend the building. (5.)—Whether stables are to be erected in connection with the offices. (6.)—And lastly, I would add that extra rooms must now be provided for the Tansa Office, the Schools Committee under the New Act, probably for a Hospital Committee, and I would also request the Corporation to consider whether it would not be advisable to provide a room where members of the Corporation and others having to spend a long time in the building at meetings could obtain such refreshments as tea, &c. As regards the total to be spent, I find that the only approach to a complete settlement of the question, as concerns the Bori Bandar site are the following proposals:—Proposed on 21st May, 1885, that Mr. Chisholm's design be adopted with a modification of the Hall to hold 800 persons, and that Mr. Chisholm himself be engaged at 5 per cent. to superintend the erection of the buildings; and that the total cost of the whole scheme should not exceed Rs. 7,80,000. This proposal was lost by 1 vote, the votes being 11 for and 12 against. The next attempt to arrive at a decision was a proposal on 11th September, 1885, to engage Mr. Chisholm to prepare working plans, for buildings not to cost more than 5 lakhs. This motion was also lost, by 13 votes to 8. After September, 1885, no further attempt seems to have been made to settle the total cost of the Bori Bandar scheme, and the subsequent resolutions refer to the oval site near the Sailors' Home; two Resolutions having been passed, approving of the latter site and engaging Mr. Chisholm, the last resolution containing a direction "that the building should be one of such design and arrangement as to be capable of extension." No formal decision has been come to on the subject of a public hall. I am under the impression that a majority are against the hall, for the present, and I am certainly of that opinion myself, as a separate hall can be built at any time hereafter; but a decision should be passed as to the dimensions of the Council Chamber. As to the dome, two designs were prepared by Mr. Chisholm, one with a dome, the other without. The cost of the dome over and about that of the buiding without it, would be dome itself according to the original estimate Rs. 1,00,000. 7 per cent. for architects' fees, clerk of works, &c., Rs. 7,000. Total Rs. 1,07,000. The experts who reported on the competition, recommended the adoption of the dome, but stated their opinion that the cost would be rather more than the estimate, as they considered the buildings would cost 6 annas per cubic foot. In any case it may be taken that the done would not add more than Rs. 1,20,000 to the total cost of the building. It is for the Corporation to decide whether they will spend this or not. As to the architect to be employed, the Corporation have already commissioned Mr. Chisholm in various resolutions, and if his design be adopted, it would certainly seem desirable to secure his services. In connection with this part of the subject, it is right to mention that Mr. Stevens has written to say he will be soon free from his engagement with the Railway Company, and is willing to be employed to prepare designs for offices. The question of stabling seem to have been entirely omitted from the original discussions, and yet I think it a very important one. There is no stabling procurable near Bori Bandar, and it will be in the highest degree inconvenient, and will lead to a great waste of time, if all the officials of the Municipal Office have to send long distances for their carriages when they require to go out. I further consider that there should be a shed to shelter the carriages of members of the Corporation during their attendance at meetings. I, therefore, propose that 1,000 square yards of land should be asked from Government immediately to the north of the site for the offices on the Market Road, and that a double-storeyed stable should be built there. The cost may be roughly estimated as follows:—Land, Rs. 15,000. Building Rs. 25,000. Total Rs. 40,000. Nearly all these points are connected with the question of cost. The limit of 5 lakhs originally proposed was fixed before the designs were prepared, and made no allowance for cost of site, architects' fees or supervision. That limit, as I have shown above, is quite out of the question. We have now 6½ lakhs to the credit of the building fund, all of which except increase from interest, &c, has been subscribed by this generation of rate-payers. Surely it is not too much to expect the next generation to subscribe little more than one-third that sum or 2½ lakhs, which would mean to them an annual payment by way of interest and sinking fund of only about Rs. 15,000. This sum is considerably less than the present rate-payers are paying for the present office rent, viz., Rs. 16,800 per annum, in addition to having subscribed the 6½ lakhs capital from current revenue, so that the future rate-payers will pay for 2½ lakhs borrowed capital, a sum decidedly less than what the present rate-payers pay by way of rent. Unless some capital is borrowed the present rate-payers will be simply making a present of the new buildings to their successors, who will also be freed from liability to pay rent. I, therefore, strongly urge that a small sum certainly not less than 2½ lakhs be borrowed, and that the limit of total expenditure, including the following:—buildings with dome, land, architects' fees, supervision charges, stabling, extra rooms for Tansa office, school and hospital committees, &c., and contingencies of all kinds should be fixed at 9 lakhs of rupees. To get the above matters settled, I suggest that each should be voted on separately, and I append for easy reference a list of the various points for determination and my recommendations thereon.

The chairman thought the points raised in the above letter were deserving of careful consideration. He added that it was necessary to ask the Government whether the Bori Bunder site was still available.

Mr. Javerilal said that, so far as their information went, neither the Oval site nor the Bori Bunder site had been disposed of.

Mr. Banajee and Dr. Cowasjee agreed in saying that the Municipality was still in possession of the Bori Bunder site.

The chairman said that he was now for finality, whatever the site they built upon.

The Acting Commissioner said he had communicated the last resolution of the Corporation on the question of sites to Government, but had not yet received a reply.

On the motion of Colonel Merewether, seconded by Mr. Banajee, the Commissioner's letter has been ordered to be forwarded to the Corporation.

APPEAL FROM A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons heard an appeal from a decision of Mr. Ryan, Second Presidency Magistrate, given in the case of Cowbai *vs.* Bhikajee Govind and others in February last. The defendants, who were charged with defamation, were found guilty and the first two were fined Rs. 40 each, while the remaining eight were fined Rs. 50 each; in default of payment to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment. Rs. 200 were awarded as compensation to the complainant. The Hon. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the appellants, the accused.

Mr. Mehta said this was a case in which a charge of defamation was laid against the accused, who were the members of the caste "panch." The complainant was a woman of the Bhundaree caste, the same caste as the accused; and the defamation consisted in her having been alleged to have had illicit intercourse with a member of the caste. The first two accused on the 11th August, 1887, wrote a letter to the "panch" of the caste, which was one of the letters complained of; but in which no statement whatever was made against any person by name, and not a word was mentioned against the complainant. The second letter, which was written on the 24th September, 1887, was merely a notice calling upon the male members of the complainant's family to appear and answer the charge of illicit intercourse, made against the complainant, at a meeting fixed for the 26th September. That was the only defamatory matter in the letter, which was a sort of summons requiring the attendance of the parties concerned at the caste meeting. It was a privileged communication, and was therefore covered by one of the exceptions mentioned in the Penal Code. The matter might be considered defamatory, and there might be legal malice in the publication of it; but the letter was a privileged communication. The Magistrate, in his report, of which no copy could be obtained up to a certain date by the accused, said that there was an inuendo; but the fact was that there was not a word in the evidence to that effect. There was not a word against the complainant in the first letter; while the second letter was something like a summons, a regular procedure, connected with the enquiry it was proposed to hold. What the Magistrate referred to was not the meeting of the 26th September, but a meeting held in October. The complainant herself was not present at the former meeting, at which about one hundred persons were present. At the other meeting in October, about one hundred and fifty persons were present. There was an interim excommunication of the complainant and her relations until the result of the enquiry was arrived at. The woman was not excommunicated; the two men were.

At this stage Mr. Justice Birdwood intimated that notice of the present proceedings should be given to the complainant, who was stated to be at Malwan at present. Further hearing of the appeal was therefore adjourned.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING AT POONA.

THE case, in which a Mahomedan, named Shaik Ishmail, charges the Mother Superior of St. Mary's Home with kidnapping his granddaughter, came on for hearing on Tuesday. Mr. Xavier appeared for the defendant and Mr. Keshav Tamne for the prosecution.

The Rev. Cecil Stansfield Rivington stated:—I recognise the complainant. To the best of my recollection he is the man who came to me twice. He had some story about a girl, and as I could not understand him, I told him to bring a written complaint. He did so, and the written complaint remains with me. I produce it (put in and marked B). I then told him to bring the woman who had left the child with the defendant. The girl has been baptized. I recognise the child now in Court. She was baptized one month after the complaint was received. I was perfectly satisfied that I had a right to the child even after I received the complaint. I was satisfied that I was entitled to make the child a Christian, and did not think any certificate from a Government Official was necessary. The institution (St. Mary's) is quite a separate one, superintended by the defendant. I baptized the child, and with the consent of the defendant. The complainant did not produce the woman. By the letter I was led to believe that the woman who handed the child over was claimed by complainant as his lawful wife. I understood from the defendant that the woman was the legal guardian of the child. I understand that the girl has a number of Mahratta relations in Poona. I never saw Bhimabai to my knowledge.

Sukaram Bapoo was called for the prosecution and said:—I know the complainant. I have known him for five years. We were employed under the same master, and were living in his compound. The complainant's family consisted of his own wife, a daughter and that daughter's daughter. I recognise the child now in Court as the granddaughter. On the death-bed of the daughter, she told the complainant to take care of the child. I was present on that occasion. I had been in Poona about two months then. Cross examined: The wife's name was Moona and not Sukina. The daughter was called Coolsum. Both Moona and her daughter Coolsum wore the Deccani Mahratta costume, which is usually worn by the Deccani Mahomedans. I do not know the caste of either the child or its mother. Moona and her daughter said they were Mahomedans. I have never seen the father of the child. Coolsum usually spoke Mussalmani with Moona. I do not know where Moona's husband is. Coolsum told me her husband had died.

The case was then adjourned.—*Deccan Herald.*

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

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"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility. At chemists and druggists, —Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agent, Bombay.

THE DISTURBANCES AT THE MADRAS COLLEGE.

WITH reference to the anticipated baptism of Mr. M. Subbaroy Sastry, of the B. A. junior class of the Madras Christian College, and the disturbances created by his fellow-students, the *Madras Mail* published the following particulars in addition to those given in our telegraphic columns yesterday:—

The Sastry, writes a Hindu correspondent to the *Mail*, who is to receive the light of the Christian gospel, is the son of very poor parents in Masulipatam and the husband of a fair girl who is just of age. He began his career in this college about two years ago. A most striking feature in the faith of this youth is that within the past two years he has expressed his sympathy with the theosophical movement first, then with Brahmoism, then with the interests of an Anti-Christian Society, and now at last is under the care of the Rev. G. Milne Rae, Secretary to the Free Church Mission, who has promised him to open the way to salvation. The startling news of his imminent baptism was heard with very great excitement by the multitude of students, living in Thumboo and Linga Chetty Streets, and filled them with horror and dismay at the thought that a wavering student in his teens was to be hastily baptized without the least occasion being given for parents and interested friends to correct his notions and win him back to his Hindu home. Not only with the simple object of winning back a mistaken and unfortunate individual, but with grandeur and nobler aims of expressing their abhorrence at such hasty procedures on the part of the Free Church Missionaries, and protecting their beloved *Alma mater* from public suspicion and disrepute, the Hindu students warmly gathered together to adopt immediate measures.

A meeting of about 200 Hindu students (past and present) was held in Swaminatha Iyer's Hotel, Linga Chetty Street, to consider the matter. One of the students was voted to the chair. Many speakers, representing the various districts and the several sections of the Hindu community, put forth strong arguments and convincingly showed that such hasty conversion as the one in question would materially endanger the prosperity of the college, and induce parents to hate the institution with quite a religious hatred.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

1. That a deputation be sent at once to Mr. Rae to address him on the point and ask him to postpone the ceremony at least until the arrival of the parents of the boy who have been telegraphed for.

2. That in case of the baptism taking place next day (Sunday) in spite of the request of the deputation, an urgent telegram be despatched to Dr. Miller (now in Scotland) of the impending danger to the fame and prosperity of the college.

In accordance with resolution No 1, the deputation immediately called at Mr. Rae's house with the following address. But it being found impossible to gain audience with the rev. gentleman at that time the deputation handed over the address and withdrew.

To the Secretary, Free Church Mission Society, Madras.

Reverend Sir,—It is with very great regret that we address to you the following few lines. We are much surprised to hear that a student of our college, who within the past few months, has been known by all his friends to change his views about religion very often has been encouraged to entertain the belief that the Mission would be ready to baptise him at his will and pleasure without examining him as to his beliefs. Justice and fairness at least should have led one to advise him to consult his parents who have a right to know how their son is getting on here especially, as we think, that they have sent him here in the strong belief that he would be cared for as well here as in his house. We may as well tell you that it is under this belief that our parents sent us here. Once this belief is shaken we view with very grave apprehension the possibility of mofussil students being withdrawn from the college. We should have no objection if the student adhere to his belief even after conversing with his friends and parents. As persons interested in the welfare of the *Alma Mater* which has conferred many benefits on its past and present students, and in the hope that it may continue to do so for ever, we think that it would be highly beneficial if the boy should be sent away from your house where he is now, for the mere fact that he stays in your house would of itself create suspicions which, for aught we know, may not be right or well founded. In conclusion, we request you to advise the student even if he does not like it, to continue to live where he was living till now, and that the student may not be baptised until after his parents who have been telegraphed for, arrive here and see him. We beg to remain, Reverend Sir, your most obedient

PAST AND PRESENT STUDENTS OF THE CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

On Sunday, at 6-30 a.m., the deputation succeeded in gaining audience. The reverend gentleman, after expressing his sympathy for the miserable parents and wife of the Sastry, said that he himself did not like to hurry on matters, and promised to delay baptism until he shows signs of the strength of his conviction, thus affording a fair opportunity for his friends and parents to convince him. He further said that the boy was there of his own accord to protect himself from violence outside. After thanking the reverend gentleman for his kind assurances the deputation withdrew.

On Monday morning, the students behaved in a very mutinous manner. They began to assemble at the college about 9-30 a.m., and were very noisy. When the college opened at 10 o'clock they assumed a defiant attitude, and would not permit of any work being done. The first hour is generally taken up with a scripture lesson, and when the Professors went to commence their classes they found the whole college in great disorder, and the students much excited. The Second Class, in particular (*i.e.*, the Senior F. A. Class), which numbers over 200 students, was very boisterous. As each Professor put in an appearance he was greeted with cries of "shame, shame." The Rev. Mr. Russell usually conducts the scripture lesson of the Second Class, but he found it impossible to do any work. The boys would not remain quietly in their seats; some stood up and shouted out "shame, shame," while others kicked against the platforms upon which the seats and desks are arranged. All attempts to restore order were futile, and when the Professor attempted to commence the lesson, boys crowded round his desk, and made a great noise. Finding that the Second Class was very boisterous, the Rev. C. Cooper, the Acting Principal of the College, and the Rev. G. Patterson, one of the Professors, went to the scene of the disturbance and vainly endeavoured to quiet the boys, who grew still more excited, made a greater noise, and seemed more determined than ever to continue their disorderly behaviour. The students collected round Mr. Patterson, and handled him somewhat roughly, but he managed to extricate himself from his awkward position with some difficulty. The result of the disorder was that two of the students were summarily dismissed from the College, one of whom belonged to the Second Class and the other to the Third, or Junior B. A. Class.

The whole of the students of the Second Class were suspended, and fined one rupee each all round. The class was then dismissed, and the boys were told to go home. They refused, however, to do so, and continued to remain in the verandahs of the college building and made impertinent remarks to the Professors as they passed. Occasional cries of "shame, shame" were also heard in the Third and Fourth Classes (the Junior and Senior B. A. Classes respectively), but the boys here seem to have behaved in a quieter manner. In the First, or Junior F. A. Class, there was more noise and confusion. Voices were heard on all sides of the room, and the work was frequently interrupted. The boys kicked their feet against the galleries on which they were seated, and would not obey orders. The disturbance continued from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., (tiffin time). The College Department was granted a half holiday in honor of the marriage of Dr. J. R. Henderson (one of the Professors) with Miss Sinclair. The College was therefore closed at 1 p. m. Immediately afterwards about 400 students assembled on the Beach, near the seashore, opposite the *Madras Mail* Office, and held an excited meeting. Various resolutions were passed among them that no Hindu student attend the Christian College again until the College authorities grant them certain concessions. The students allege that the Rev. A. S. Laidlaw, one of the Professors, has greatly insulted their religion, and they also allege that it was Mr. Laidlaw who had induced the boy who is about to be baptised, to embrace the Christian faith. They purpose assembling in front of the College premises and demanding an apology from Mr. Laidlaw. The other Professors of the College who were present when the disturbance commenced were the Revs. Skinner and Laidlaw.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road, London.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a sitting of the court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following among other matters:—

FRAUDULENT INSOLVENTS.—His lordship delivered judgment in the matter of Mahomedbhoy Laljee, Fazulbhoy Laljee, and another. Mr. Lang appeared for the insolvents, and Mr. Dhairyavan for Sir Charles Forbes and Company and Mr. Mankar for Messrs. Wallace and Company, opposing creditors. Sir Charles Forbes and Company were creditors for Rs. 75,405, and Messrs. Wallace and Company for Rs. 70,386. The opposition was based on the grounds that the schedule was false and fictitious, that insolvents had obtained moneys by false representations, had given undue preference to some creditors, had fraudulently kept false books, and had been guilty of extravagance. The liabilities amounted to Rs. 6,38,998, the good assets to Rs. 13,645, and the bad assets to Rs. 7,365. The schedule was thrice amended; and the items inserted in the first schedule were thrice modified. Insolvents traded with their father who died in September, 1885; and his sons, the three insolvents, continued his business for about sixteen months. It appeared that, at the time of the father's death the firm was indebted to the extent of Rs. 34,000, and the insolvents had no property except a house which was mortgaged. After their father's death, they speculated largely in cotton which entailed heavy losses on them. They drew largely upon the opposing creditors, fraudulently inducing them to advance larger sums than the value of the goods, which they misstated. During the last four months mentioned in the schedule, they suffered losses to the extent of Rs. 89,410. They continued to trade recklessly without any means to repay the losses they suffered. Their balance-sheet was incorrect. His lordship was of opinion that they obtained moneys by false representations. The petition was therefore dismissed with costs, which were to be paid out of the assets in the hands of the Official Assignee.

RE COWASJEE OOKIBJEE.—Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of the Official Assignee, applied that the 8th August next be fixed for the examination of the insolvent. The appeal filed by the insolvent from his lordship's order had now been dismissed. Insolvents had accounts with four banks, two of which declined to produce their account books. The learned counsel asked his lordship to examine the managers of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and which the Agra Bank unless they produced the accounts the banks had with the insolvent. His lordship granted the application.

RE BALKRISHNA HARICHAND AND ANOTHER.—On the application of Mr. Mankar, an extension of their interim order was granted the insolvents with leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE BYRAMJEE MERWANJEE BATLIWALLA.—Mr. Sunjana for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order until the first Wednesday after the vacation which was granted.

RE CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE CHANDA.—Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. The application was opposed by a Hindu creditor in person, and after some discussion, was rejected.

RE GUNGARAM PARAJEE.—The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. Mr. Mankar opposed the application on behalf of a creditor; and his lordship refused it.

RE DOSSA KIRPAL.—Mr. Mankar, on behalf of a creditor, opposed an application made by the insolvent for an extension of his interim order. His lordship granted an extension for three months.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Balcrishna Trimbuk; Jivan Balloojee; Bapu Ganesh and others; Jenila Hoosein, woman; Mooss Ahmed Memon and another; Wilfred A. De Silva; Putlajee Minlajee; Subhana Gujapa; Tuljaram Vanmalidass; and Nalajee Patkarey and another.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE Hon'ble Sir C U Aitchison, KCSI, CIE, LLD DOL, is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service from afternoon of the 2nd Apl 1887.

Capt G F N Tinley, 1st Bombay Lancers, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Dept, is appointed to special duty in Upper Burma for a period of 1 year, from date of joining.

EXAMINATIONS.

Mr Brajendra Nath De, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a Degree of Honor in Persian, in the 1st Div, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs 4,000.

MEDICAL.

The services of Surg S Little, M D, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

Maj Hill, RE, 3rd Grade Depy Supdt, Survey of India Dept, is granted furlough for one year and five months under Sec. 50, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, from 18th May, 1888, or any subsequent date on which he avails himself of it.

The following officiating appointments are made in the Geological Survey Dept from the date on which the services of Mr C L Griesbach, Offg Supdt, were transferred to the Foreign Dept for deputation to Afghanistan.

Mr R D Oldham, Depy Supdt of the 2nd Grade, at present offg as 1st Grade Depy Supdt, to officiate as Supdt.

Mr P N Rose, 2nd Grade Depy Supdt, to officiate as Depy Supdt of the 1st Grade.

FORESTS.

Mr E E Fernandez, Asst Inspr-Genl of Forests and Supdt of Working-Plans, reverted to his appointment of sub *pro tempore* Depy Director of the Forest School at Dehra Dun on the 10th inst. and is granted privilege leave from that date up to the 31st May next (both dates inclusive), Mr A Smythies continuing to officiate as Depty Director of the Forest School during Mr Fernandez's absence on leave, or until further orders.

The following transfers are made in the interests of the public service:—

Mr M S Fowler, Offg Asst Consvr of Forests, 1st Grade, Central Provinces—to Bengal.

Mr A F Lowrie, Offg Asst Consvr, 1st grade, Ajmere, —to the Central Provinces.

Mr J E Barrett, Asst Consvr, 2nd Grade, Punjab—to Ajmere.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr Ney Elias, CIE, Poll Agent of the 3rd Class, and Asst to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Rajputana, is granted special leave for six months, under Sec 61, Chap V, of the Civil Leave Code, from date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Major D Robertson, Offg Poll Agent of the 2nd Class and Assistant to the Resdt in Mysore and Secy to the Chief Commr of Coorg, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, from 1st May, 1888, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr F E K Wedderburn, Madras Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as a Poll Agent of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Asst to the Resdt in Mysore and Secy to the Chief Commr of Coorg, from date of assuming charge, during the absence on privilege leave of Maj D. Robertson, or until further orders.

Mr F. Henvey, Resdt of the 2nd Class, and Resdt at Jeypore, is appointed to officiate as a Resdt of the 1st Class and as Agent to the Govr-Genl in Central India, from date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Sir L. H. Griffin, K.C.S.I., or until further orders.

Lieut-Col A. W. Roberts, Poll Agent of the 2nd Class, is posted as Poll Agent in Ulwar.

Capt H. M. Temple, Poll Agent of the 3rd Class, sub *pro tempore*, is posted as Poll Agent at Kalat.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. A. H. Anthony, Asst Acct-Genl, Bombay, having been granted furlough for 6 months under Sec 132 of the Civil Leave Code, made over charge of his duties afternoon of the 14th Apl 1888.

Mr. H. F.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

LEDGER CLERKS, sharp and intelligent, WANTED.—Apply by letter only to Messrs. KEMP & Co., Limited.

FURNISHED ROOMS with Board ; also Boarding only. Terms moderate.—Apply to "BOARD," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

PERSONS requiring anything in Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Plateware, Stationery, Toys, Fancy and useful presents, will do well on enquiring at SHROFF BROTHERS. Cheapest in India.

SALE, THIS DAY, Juggonnath Sunkersett's Estates of Matheran. Reference auction advertisement of Mehrjee Johnston and Co.

SUTTONS SEEDS in hermetically sealed boxes, just received. Vegetable, at Rs. 4, 8, and 16 each. Flower, at Rs. 4, 6, and 8 each.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED, an experienced and efficient DOCTOR for an important Native State. Hindu preferred. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to "D. S. G.," care of this paper.

WANTED, a COOK for the Officers Mess, 2nd Gloster Regiment.—Apply to the MESS PRESIDENT, Colaba. None except thoroughly good Cooks need apply.

WANTED, immediately, a good PIECE-GOODS SALESMAN with a knowledge of the Bazaar and the Piece-goods dealers.—Apply with references. Box No. 39, General Post Office.

IN order to afford facility to the PUBLIC for getting DOMESTIC SERVANTS, R. NOWROJEE, secures and supplies them with men of really Good character.—Opposite Macropolo Meadow Street.

DOCTOR P. MERLO gives GRATIS CONSULTATION, every Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, from 2 to 3 p.m., at his Office, 43, Hornby Road.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON and TOILET CLUB, for Ladies and Gentlemen, hair and beards clipped and brushed by machinery. Wigs and Theatrical Articles for Amateurs, Perfumery and Toilet Requisites from the best Houses in London and Paris. Proprietor : F. FINKELSTEIN, 73b, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOW READY, at the *Education Society's Press*, Part I., of Vol. II. of MURRAY'S INDIAN BIRDS or the AVIFAUNA of BRITISH INDIA and its DEPENDENCIES. Price, Rs. 7. Vol. I., complete, Rs. 21-8.

TO LET, Comfortable Suite of 4 Rooms with Baths, Stable, Cookroom, &c. Rent, Rs. 60. "Khusroo Lodge," Nesbit Road, Byculla, Cool.

TO BE SOLD or LET, "STONE HOUSE," MATHERAN.—Apply at the ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S CHAMBERS, High Court.

BANDORA.—TO BE LET, from early in May, large, cool BUNGALOW near Point. Rent, Rs. 120, furnished.—Apply to A. HUSON, Mofussil Company.

TO LET, FURNISHED at end of May for 4 or 5 months only, a very airy bungalow at Breach Candy, now occupied by Mr. C. Marcks, also the first floor No. 15, Esplanade Road, opposite Esplanade Hotel, suitable for office or dwelling.—Apply MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4.

THE DUKE'S HOTEL, Oxford Street, Secunderabad. Charming situation. Tip Top Cuisine. Near principal Palaces and Offices.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storeyed Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting-room. Terms moderate.

BAY HORSE FOR SALE, good Riding and Driving, owner going Home, at BENNETT'S AUCTION, SATURDAY.

REAY PAPER MILL, Poona.—Samples of papers may be seen at No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the Office at Poona.

SINGER STILL LEADS ! ! The only medal at the New Castle Jubilee Exhibition for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

ALWAYS FOREMOST in the field ! !—The first order of merit at Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co's SEWING MACHINES.

NEW GOODS ! NEW GOODS ! ! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

PRESENTATION ALBUMS —A most beautiful selection just opened out J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

AMMUNITIONS for the AIR-GUNS.—SHOTS, 1,000, Rs. 4 ; Darts, 1 dozen, Rs. 1-8. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

IF you wish to have a really good Timekeeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 6, Rampart Row.

WALKING STICKS.—A choice selection of mounted sterling silver, and unmounted, cinnamon, rangé, oak, ash, cherry, vines, olives, &c., from Re. 1. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

LEATHER GOODS.—Purses, Hand Bags, Albums, Scrap Albums, Writing Desks, Shaving, Cases, Dressing Bags, &c., &c. MORENAS and Co. Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

OUR famous selection of the Pure Teas of Kangra Valley is guaranteed to be of the highest quality and richest flavour. Trial orders solicited. Prices very cheap, viz., varying from As. 7 to Rs. 2 per lb —DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, Church Gate St., Bombay.

OVERLND SUMMARY, published weekly, on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd May, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.—

2 cases white shirtings.
12 bales grey T cloth, shirtings and dhoties.
12 cases colored prints and trousering cloth.
5 bales white and colored border handkerchiefs.
7 cases grey socks and cotton umbrellas.
On account of the underwriters—
25 cases Victoria blue.
On account of the concerned—
A quantity of grey dhooties, jaconet, shirtings, drill, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Properties of Juggonnath Sunkersett's Estates, of Matheran :—

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1888, at 3 o'clock p. m., (Bombay Time), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co, Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, Bombay, by order of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., the receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay of the Estate of Juggonnath Sunkersett and Vinayekrao Juggonnath Sunkersett, the following valuable properties, subject to the following particulars and conditions of sale, *viz*:—

PARTICULARS.
LOT 3.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd May, 1888, at 3 p.m.:—All that piece or parcel of land with the bungalows, outbuildings and premises thereon situate, known as "Red Lands," situate at Matheran, in the district of Thana, containing by admeasurement 10 acres and 5 goontas, be the same little more or less, and described and particularly denoted as No. 11, on a certain map or plan of Matheran, deposited with the Collector of Thana.

The above properties will be sold, subject to certain particulars and conditions of sale, for which application can be made 10 days previously to the vendor's solicitors, Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, of No. 1, Green Street, Bombay, or to Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, of No. 19, Esplanade Road, Bombay, or to the Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their room, a few lots of household furniture, consisting of dressing, wash ing and writing tables, whatnots, drawing and dinning room chairs, cupboards, couches, almyra, &c., &c., the property of Professor J. HATHORNTHWAITE proceeded to Europe.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong park-phaeton, by "Laurie and Marner."
1 handsomeo English-built office brougam, in very good order.
1 handsome strong English-built 4-seated glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome strong bay Arab pony, very quiet, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 bay Australian horse, quiet to ride and drive.
1 English-built glass fronted office brougham, with grey horse and harness.

SALE OF WATCHES.

Pursuant to the power given to the plaintiff by the decree passed in suit No. 1 of 1888 (wherein Nusservanji Dossabhoy Francis and another were plaintiff and Haji Esmail Abdoolla defendant) bearing date the 9th day of April, 18-8, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will at 3 o'clock on the afternoon on SATURDAY, the 5th May, 1888, sell at the request of the above named plaintiff, and on account and risk of the said defendant the following 5 cases of watches at their premises, viz. :—

103	Rascopf watches contained in a case marked		No.	536
108	"	"	No.	536
144	"	"	No.	536
180	"	"	No.	9-9
360	Watches	"	No.	1079

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, by order of Messrs. Kirby and Co., Engineers and Contractors Weldock extension works, sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bay, behind the Cumro Jaffer Sailmans Moosefer Khana, their surplus stock, consisting of Locomotive Engines, six and four wheels, coupled by "Hawthorn," by "Avonside Engine" "Works," by "Dubs," metre gauge Contractor's waggons, overhead traveller with double purchase crab winch up to fifteen tons, with timber complete, Plaitman's Dredgers with grab and bucket grab complete, centrifugal pumps, chain and tripod pumps, single double and treble crab winches, bolter mills, Cornish lock drill double flour mills, Blacksmith's bellows, shafts with pulleys and pedestal complete, portable railway waggons, spare wheels, claws, iron columns, auger's of sizes, iron wire, iron chains of sizes, ropes, bolts and nuts, and many other articles too numerous to describe.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1888.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a splendid assortment of Furniture Coverings, consisting of Arts Chintz, Tapestry, Plushes, Roman Satins, &c. ; also Gimps and Cords to match.

18, Marine Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do, do, " 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address : MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.
AUTHORISED.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT :
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS, CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1854, respectively.
Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 2.

QUOTATIONS for Consols and Indian Sterling Loan are absent from Reuter's financial telegram of last evening. Silver was 1-16d. lower at 42⅞d. per oz., but Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. higher at £68⅜ for Fours, and 3-16 up at £72½ for Four-and-half per cents. French Reutes were quoted in Paris at 105½ *ex-coupon*.

The General Produce Markets were without much change. Linseed was quiet, and Calcutta Seed was 3d. per quarter lower to arrive *vid* the Cape. Rapeseed and Coffee were also quiet, but unaltered in value. Wheat continued dull, but without further change in the quotations wired.

A firm feeling continued to prevail in Liverpool yesterday, and the sales, at 14,000 bales, again exceeded the morning's forecast by 2,000 bales. Surats were firmer, and of these 1,500 bales (500 bales more than on the previous day) were taken. Ready Mid-Uplands was still at 5⅜d. per lb., but in Surats we note an advance of 1-16d. in "Good Fair" Oomras, "Fine" Broach, and "Good" and "Fine" Dhollera. "Good Fair" Dhollera is quoted 3-16d. higher at 4¼d., but this seems erroneous. In American Arrivals there was a rise of 1-64d. for May-June, and in other positions, including August-September, of 1-32d. The new quotation given for September-October is 5¼d. the rate for August-September being 5 13-16d. per lb. The market opened firm again this morning ; probable sales, 12,000 bales ; Imports, 6,000 bales.

In New York there was a further advance, say of 1-16 cwt. in spot Cotton, at 9 15-16 cents, and of 8 points in August Futures, which closed at 10·17 cents, the fresh quotation for September being 9·81 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports at 6,000 bales keep very near those for the year before last ; and the figures for the three seasons now give the following comparison :—

	1888	1887	1886
Tuesday's Receipts ..	6,000	2,500	6,300
Three days' do. ..	15,000	6,400	17,400
Since 1st Sept. 1887	5,194,000	5,125,400	5,061,400

Our market for the staple has been firm to-day, and though dealers, in view of the news from Liverpool and America above chronicled, began by raising their pretensions we have not heard that higher rates than those ruling yesterday have generally been paid. Local consumers have again come forward as large buyers of ready Cotton, and we have to report the heaviest day's business which has been done this week, the purchases which have transpired summing up between 5,000 and 6,000 bales. Of these, about half have been of Dhollera kinds, mainly Dhollera proper, at Rs. 192-94, but including a good deal of Bhownuggur, at Rs. 201-7 ; some Morvi, at Rs. 208-11 ; Wadwan, at Rs. 198-202 ; and Mowa, at Rs. 214. Some 1,500 bales of Julgaum changed hands at Rs. 201-2 ; and of other Oomra kinds, Barsee, at Rs. 217-19 ; Karanja, at Rs. 207 ; and Ginned Khangaum, at Rs. 215, were taken. A little Dharwar also was sold at Rs. 205-8. Nothing appears to have been done to-day in Bengals, and there is less inquiry for this growth. "Fine" has been offered rather freely at Rs. 189 forward. "Fully Good" is still wanted to some extent, and is quoted at Rs. 182½-83, but without sellers.

WHEAT.—A small business only has transpired to-day, and the market is quiet ; but *Ekdani* is still quoted at Rs. 4-4-6 per cwt. for 91 per cent, and at Rs. 4-4-0 for 85 per cent. Dealers name Rs. 4-3-3 per cwt. for *Delhi No.* 1, for May-June delivery ; but we hear of no forward engagements in this description, supplies of which are still absent.

SEEDS.—A considerable business in *Linseed* on the previous basis of price is reported again to-day. A good deal is also doing in *Rapeseed*, with the exception of *Guzerat*, which has no call just now. *Yellow Cawnpore* is quoted at Rs. 5-13-0 per cwt. *Red Cawnpore* and *Delhi* at Rs. 5-4-6 per cwt. Rs. 6-8-0 is named for *Yellow Guzerat*, but buyers offer only Rs. 6-6-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	6,314	bales.
Wheat	64,373	cwt.
Linseed	9,142	"
Rapeseed	9,131	"
Gingelly	601	"
Poppy Seed	3,387	"
Groundnuts	1,309	"

FREIGHTS show no sign of improvement ; on the contrary, the dulness seems to deepen every day, and though 20s. for Cotton and 18s. 9d. for Wheat and Seeds are quoted both to U. K. and Continental Ports, concessions from these rates would probably be made in presence of actual cargo offering. We hear that the Byrn Glas (s), which was taken up originally at 32s. 6d. at a par of Exchange for two Continental Ports, by charterers on the other side who have meantime failed, has been re-chartered, for ready loading for one Mediterranean port at 18s, or two ports at 18s. 6d per ton.

EXCHANGE has been steady to-day, but with rates rather nominal, pending the receipt of news regarding Council allotments. A little business has been done in Wire Transfers, both bank and private, at 1s 4 5-16 d, and some 3 months' sight Credits have been placed at 1s 4 7-16d. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 4 5-16d. per rupee.	
Do.	Telegraphic.....1s. 4 9-32d. to 5-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight. 1s. 4¼d.	"
Credits	do. ... 1s. 4 7-16 to 15-32d.	"
Francs	do. ... 1·73½ to ¾.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet for cash, with the rate for Fours steady 100⅜ throughout the day. For the 31st instant account the rate has advanced to 100½ with strong buyers, and some considerable lines are reported to have been booked for the settling day, 106¼ to ½ is quoted for 4½ per cent. Paper.

SHARES.—Business in this market continues on a limited scale ; but Mill shares generally are steady at previous quotations, while there has been a rise to-day of Rs. 7½ in Manockjee Petit and Queen ; of Rs. 5 in New Great Eastern ; and of Rs. 2½ in Jevraz Balloo. Sunderdas, however, are Rs. 10 lower. Port Canning have advanced Rs. 7½. Bombay-Burma are Rs. 1 75 down for the first issue and R. 2½ up for the second.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	833½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	890xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	745
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. Ki. Corporation	80,000	100	all	17½ do.	£49
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	130

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1075
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 751	1,080
Indian Fire nsurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,025

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,275
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	935
Apollo Press Co (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
Bellary	230	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Breul's Cawnpore P Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	175
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	545
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	100
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	...	250
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1200
French Press Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	50	Rs. 95	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	210	450	all	Rs. 45	325
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	195
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	71½
Mofussil Co.	8,125	400	400	Rs. 0	405
New Beraz Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	515
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	85
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 50	280
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 70	440xd
Stad Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Stad & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	200	800	800	25	500
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	P	850
South well & Austin.	1 00			...	90

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1888.

THE importance of the Boulangist campaign in France may be best gauged by the fact that at this moment Europe is not a whit less interested in the question whether General Boulanger will overturn the Floquet Ministry than in the question whether the Emperor Frederick will live. It is no doubt extraordinary that it should be so—that there should be anything like parity of importance between the fate of a sovereign commander who could bring a million-and-a-half of men into the field in a week, and the electioneering and backstairs exploits of an adventurer of whom three years ago France herself had scarcely heard. But things have to be taken as they are, and not as they might have been expected to be. We shall not be helped to an understanding of the matter by concluding that no other people than the French would have made a hero out of such a man as General Boulanger. The material out of which heroes are made is always a matter of choice, and since the mob of Lyons carried Jourdain through the streets, provoking a philosophic historian to exclaim "what things men will carry !" France has put up for herself more than one image less worthy of devotion than he. Confident predictions as to the ultimate issue of his adventure are discouraged by the recollection that not a few shrewd observers of the situation have been altogether out in their calculations concerning his destiny. Some, who took perhaps too exalted a view of what the public require of their favourites in the matter of veracity, foretold General Boulanger's speedy downfall when he was convicted on documentary evidence of having strangely misrepresented his past relations with the Orleanist Princes. But there was no indication whatever that people at large thought the worse of him for that little incident. Nor did his thirty days' arrest last October for insubordination injure him in public esteem. Arguing from what would become of the reputation of a general officer in England who had done as General Boulanger had done, and had been punished as he had been, people inferred from this incident that his career was at end. But they were as wrong on the second occasion as on the first. Even more hopelessly astray were those later judgments which, on the assumption that he was nothing without his uniform, struck his name from the record on the day that for deliberate and systematic insubordination he was dismissed from the French Army. He became an important political personage on the day on which it was so confidently asserted that he had become a "negligeable quantity"—a man who would trouble Governments no more. All this, we say, discourages further prophecy as to what will come of General Boulanger and what will come of France in these days. The old rule which a well known diplomatist taught the Foreign Office to apply to the politics of the Sublime Porte has already become applicable to the Republic. Those who, unwarned by experience, will rashly forecast the outcome of any particular movement in France, should first of all ascertain what is, according to ordinary human probabilities, the likeliest thing to happen. When they have done this they have at least found out the one certainty in the case ; any other conceivable thing may happen, but that most certainly never will.

And yet there is little mystery about Boulanger's success. He has gathered to himself nearly all the enthusiasm that the nation has to dispense—M. de Lesseps being the only other Frenchman of to-day who enjoys any appreciable amount of popularity —only because there is no one for him to divide it with. There was a time when the personal success of a much abler man, Lord Randolph Churchill, had to be accounted for in much the same way. The English Conservatives five or six years ago were strangely wanting in men of weight and originality, and this made it possible for the one original and vigorous personality whom they had in their ranks at that time to come into a prominence which interested the public exceedingly, though it caused great searchings of heart amongst the not very clever men with whom he was in competition. General Boulanger's chance has been given him by a not dissimilar set of circumstances. His supporters have made no more telling point in his favour than when they have called on the electorate to put an end to the reign of mediocrities. He may not be a much stronger man than the Floquets, the Goblets, the Tirards and the Rouviers whom he is expected to displace, and we cannot quite see what is the cord of sympathy that draws large masses of the people after General Boulanger, quite in defiance of the ordinary political organizations and of local associations, though these latter, it may be admitted, are nothing like as strong now that the voting is by departments, and not by the over-restricted district constituencies of old days. But the fact that he has made no definite political professions, beyond promising to support a revision of the Constitution, and that the people are crowding around him all the same, does show this nevertheless, that the present regime, colourless, uncertain and irresolute, is becoming insufferable to a good many hundred thousand Frenchmen. The fact that Boulanger has done nothing in politics and not much in war, and that nevertheless he is resorted to with a certain faith in his capacity to help the country in a time of grave political necessity, makes him only the more serious a factor in the problem. Even if it be true that he is a poor politician —and his silence regarding the direction in which he means to work for a revision of the Constitution is by no means a conclusive proof of that—it is not less true that half-a-dozen constituencies, with better means of judging on that point than strangers can possess, have loudly proclaimed that he is quite good enough politician for them, and the proclamation seems to have been taken up enthusiastically enough in many directions. There is always the danger lest Europe should make the same mistake in regard to this man that was made in regard to Louis Napoleon, of whom M. Thiers used to say the world formed two false estimates, first when it took him to be a much greater fool than he was, and then when it took him to be much wiser than he was.

General Boulanger's position has been anything but weakened by the anxious attentions which the Government have paid him. President Carnot has been on a tour in the South of France which is understood to have been intended to counteract the Boulangist Propaganda, and which, whether it has succeeded or not, has given to that agitation an importance which the constituencies will easily understand. The situation has become critical enough to excite the expectations and activities of the Royalist leaders, to whom the somewhat premature anticipation of a general overthrow has opened up a vista of possibilities of which the Comte de Paris and his friends are naturally anxious to take advantage. Yet it does not follow, because France may ask General Boulanger to save her from the Latter Day Republic, that she will look to the grandson of Louis Philippe to save her from both. The Princes, apparently, having suffered much at the hands of General Boulanger, have not unnaturally been slow to make their peace with him. They have perhaps been too merry, at seeing the man who signed their expulsion from the Army himself expelled in turn, to give a thought to the question whether a concordat even with him might not have its uses in these uncertain times. The Bonapartists have been wiser in their generation. They must have worked heart and soul for General Boulanger in the Nord, where not long since they were in a majority, for he scored a victory in the teeth of the Republican caucus and against the unbroken opposition of the Republican newspapers. Boulangism will soon fall under the definition which M. Thiers gave of the Republic, as "the regime which divides us the least," if Republicans and Bonapartists and all with grievances can thus fight under its banner. What it will lead to is one of the questions which the brief history of the movement already discourages. There is nothing in it at present that affords the basis for a solid political structure, and the only definite profession that has been made in connection with it—that which insists upon a revision of the Constitution—has a distinctly destructive aspect. But for all that Boulangism is perhaps the most serious factor that the Republic has yet had to reckon with. Its nature and tendencies are uncertain and will be the subject of many mistakes. But the greatest mistake that could now be made concerning it would be to regard it as a transient incident, which those who are responsible for the orderly working of institutions in France can afford to despise.

LAST week the London papers which came out by the mail announced that the negotiations carried on through the Duke of Norfolk with the Vatican to procure the condemnation by the Pope of the Irish Nationalist movement had failed. His Holiness, it was stated, declined to interfere in a political controversy, but expressed his hope that nothing would be done by bishops or priests of the Church inconsistent with their holy office, and that they should press upon their flocks the necessity of being always under the influence of Christian charity. Why a declaration of this unimpeachable character should be deemed a defeat for the cause advocated with so much zeal and persistence by the Duke of Norfolk in the interest of Lord Salisbury's administration, it is not easy to understand. If spiritual guides always and everywhere gave sound advice to politicians, andif politicians uniformly and in devout submission gave heed to such advice, the troubles of Governments and of nations would be greatly mitigated. Reuter gives some ground for believing that at the last moment this view has found a scarcely hoped for acceptance. On Thursday last it was stated that the Pope had resolved to condemn the Plan of Campaign and boycotting, and to prohibit Catholics from taking part in either. We have since heard that the announcement of this intention had created great excitement amongst the Nationalists, though all the Parnellite members remained silent, except Mr. Dillon, who, being the one staunch Catholic amongst them, had promptly expressed his condemnation of the Pope's threatened proclamation. This honourable member a few months since declared that the Irish people would take their religion from Rome, but that they would as soon think of taking their politics from the Sultan of Turkey as from the Pope. It does not appear that the condemnation spoken of has as a matter of fact been fulminated. But on May 1, Reuter hears a report that Archbishop Moran, who is in Melbourne, will replace Archbishop Walsh in Dublin. If the report turn out to be well founded the Duke of Norfolk's mission, so far from having turned out a failure, will have proved successful to a degree not vouchsafed to that of Sir George Errington, who for two years laboured strenuously to keep Dr. Walsh out of the Archiepiscopal See of Dublin and to secure it for Dr. Moran. The Pope at one time had almost yielded to the political pressure applied on the part of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Spencer for this end. The Padroado question which disturbed Portuguese India and found some echoes in Bombay, was not altogether foreign to Sir George's far-stretching diplomacy. British influence was shown to be available to overcome the reluctance of the Court of Lisbon to a curtailment of the ecclesiastical supremacy in Western India of the See of Goa. The Vatican, taking an elevated view of things, sent for Dr. Moran, who was then as now in Melbourne, to become Archbishop of Dublin, to the exclusion of Dr. Walsh. But the pronouncement of the Bishops that if the Pope interfered in their politics the Irish people would follow the example of the people of England and Scotland and France, and sever their connection with the Holy See, put an end to this arrangement, and Dr. Moran returned to Australia. If he be now made Archbishop of Dublin by an exercise of Pontifical authority the act may lead to politico-religious complications of some interest.

THERE is a vulgar proverb about the unavailing ingenuity of saving at the spigot while the beer runs out at the bung, which may be commended to the Municipal authorities, who propose to economise the water used in house-gardens while allowing a twofold leakage from a great reservoir to go on unchecked. The letter signed "False Economy" enforces what Mr. John Fleming and others allege, that the waters flowing down in a brook from the Chowpatty side of Malabar Hill and in an ever rippling rivulet on the other side, finding its way to the sea, are not fed by natural springs, but have their source in the Malabar Hill Reservoir. We know that it is argued that brook and rill running away are not waste water, but well water ; but if so, it seems strange that they seem to show no sign of abatement during the hot weather, when wells generally begin to run dry. There surely must be some means of ascertaining beyond doubt whether the reservoir is leaking or not, without putting the public to the inconvenience which must arise from emptying the reservoir and examining the masonry. How does the proportion vary between the water in the reservoir and that which is daily added from Tulsi and withdrawn by the main for distribution ? It ought not to be difficult to ascertain whether more water disappears than the distribution pipes take off. Besides any considerable fissure allowing of the escape of a large quantity of water must give some evidence of its existence to an observant eye. As the matter stands the presumption is that the reservoir is leaking, and it is very desirable that if that be the case the fact should be placed beyond doubt and a remedy applied. Even a few tons of puddling clay might suffice to check the waste if the precise locality of it be discovered. Our correspondent remarks very appropriately on the inconsistency of crying out about the use in private gardens of water when an immense quantity of water is daily expended on the public garden to the south of the reservoir, which no one sees from either above or below, and which is too steep to be utilised as an ordinary garden on ground more or less accessible would be. It is by no means an exaggeration to say that the torrents of water taken from the reservoir for the irrigation of its unfrequented hill slope would keep all the private gardens in Bombay fresh and blooming from monsoon to monsoon. In treating of the water used for private gardens, it is usual to say nothing of the fact that for some four months of the year the heavy tropical downpour supplies all the moisture that is necessary and a great deal to spare. It is also forgotten that the houses to which gardens are attached have to pay heavier rents, on every hundred rupees of which four rupees have to be paid for water rate. That rate was some three years ago expressly enhanced to the extent of close upon a lakh a year, to supply additional funds for the water-supply of the city. This is the financial aspect of the case. It may of course be said that there is no finality in anything, and that having paid so much, the ratepayers may be fairly asked to pay more. It is a question whether they will pay more or can afford to pay more, seeing how heavily the high rents and the proportionately high rating now presses upon ordinary incomes. There is a good deal to be said for the view of our correspondent that the effect of the proposed enhancement of revenue from water will be the extermination of gardens, which will in the long run be proved to be false economy.

RAILWAY communication on the broad gauge between Sibi and Quetta by way of the Bolan Pass will probably be ready by September next.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD has arrived in Calcutta for a few days prior to leaving for Bombay, on his way to England.

MR. P. NOLAN, Secretary to the Bengal Government in the Revenue Department, takes two months' leave, and proceeds to Darjiling. It is probable that the acting appointment will be given to Mr. H. J. S. Cotton.

THE Zenana Hospital, which it is proposed to establish in Calcutta in connection with the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, has received a splendid addition to its funds in the shape of a donation of Rs. 10,000 from Mr. Elias S. Gubbay.

M. NOUET, the new Governor of the French Settlements in India, arrives about the end of May.

A SECTION of the native community in Pondicherry, a correspondent writes, has been giving much trouble. They have, of course, a newspaper ; and, from all accounts, it resembles the style of journal that has recently become common in Bengal.

IT is understood that Mr. W. C. Macpherson, who has been acting for a short time as Under-Secretary in the Home Department, will not rejoin his substantive appointment in the Bengal Secretariat, but will probably be posted to Mozufferpore as Joint Magistrate.

THE new racing rules of the Calcutta Turf Club will not come into operation until August the 1st, as they have not yet been finally passed. Measures will be taken to protect meetings, the prospectuses of which may be issued before the rules have become law.

GREAT scarcity is prevalent in the neighbourhood of the Shan road and in the back districts along the plateau. Parents are reported to be selling their children for food.

LIEUTENANT JEPHSON, B.S.C., late Commissariat Officer in charge of the Shan Column, has died of cholera.

THREE nuggets of gold weighing 26, 12, and 5½ grains, respectively, and containing about 79·73 per cent. of pure gold, have been discoverd in the Southern Province of Ceylon. The *Times of Ceylon* indulges in the hope "that the Southern Province is the Ophir of the ancients."

A BRAH

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, MAY 2, AFTERNOON.

The following is the result of the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes run this day :—

Duke of Portland's Ayrshire..... 1
Duke of Portland's Johnny Morgan..... 2
Duke of Westminster's Orbit 3

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

CHARLOTTENBURG, MAY 1, EVENING.

The Emperor Frederick is in a languid condition. His Imperial Majesty has now headache and more coughing.

ADMIRAL RYDER DROWNED.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Sir Alfred Phillips Ryder, one of the Admirals of the British Fleet, fell into the river Thames at Pimlico Pier, and was drowned yesterday.

THE COLLAPSE OF THE TIN SYNDICATE

Tin closed yesterday at £91 per ton.

SHELL EXPLOSION IN ROME.

ROME, MAY 1.

A dynamite shell exploded during the Artillery practice here to-day, injuring the Prince of Naples, the Heir-Apparent, slightly in the thighs and four officers severely.

PRESIDENT CARNOT.

PARIS, MAY 1.

President Carnot has returned to the Elysée from his tour, which is considered to have been a political success.

THE CHINESE LABOURERS.

MELBOURNE, MAY 1.

The Chinese labourers, to whom the permission to land was refused, will return to Hongkong.

THE DECCAN MINING CONCESSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 2.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent telegraphs that the *Statist* announces that some of the operators in the Deccan Mining Company manipulated the Hondurus loan which was investigated by a Parliamentary Committee, and that Mr. Watson on one occasion floated a borax company with one million shares, taking 900,000 himself.

The *World* declares that the Deccan disclosures are worse than the Emma or Hondurus scandals; it denounces the English Resident at Hyderabad and urges the Stock Exchange to co-operate with Parliament.

Mr. Furnivall, the Agent and Chief Engineer in Hyderabad of the Hyderabad Deccan Mining Company, writes to deny that he approved of the measures taken by the Minister in suspending Abdul Huq. Mr. Furnivall states that he has not been asked to give any comment on the Minister's action. He adds, however, that he has every reason to be grateful to Sir Asman Jah for the good judgment he has displayed and the measures he has taken to enable the working of the mines and railways to be carried on in the State.

THE DEWAN OF INDORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 2.

Ragoonath Row, Dewan of Indore, remains here, quietly awaiting events. He had repeatedly applied for leave to resign during the past nine months, but was refused. He has lately been convinced that he cannot under the present Maharajah effect the desired progress, and as his health is not satisfactory he took advantage of the absence of the Maharajah, and pending the change of Residents, to leave Indore. It is not likely he will return.

The Maharajah has blamed the higher officials for allowing the Dewan to leave. The Dewan has not reported his movements to the Government of Madras under whom he served. Attempts will probably be made to secure his return, but will, it is believed, prove unsuccessful, unless the Dewan has a free hand regarding the state of affairs.

THE REVOLT AT THE MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

The College students continue to hold the position described yesterday. They have sent a memorial to the senators of the College, including resolutions. The Acting Principal to-day offered to meet all the students. They preferred to send a deputation, which met him and the Professors to-day, without deciding anything. The Professors described the behaviour of the students as mutinous, and said they had resolved to entertain no petitions unless they were presented in a constitutional manner, unaccompanied by threats.

A meeting of the students, supported by students from other colleges and several merchants and tradesmen, was held this morning. The merchants promised to supply ample funds to support the students in their action.

A meeting of the College council will be held to-morrow.

THE WRECK OF THE CONTINENTAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

A Marine Court of Inquiry will assemble to-morrow at the Port Office for inquiring into the loss of the Continental. One point of inquiry will be whether there are any dangers connected with the navigation of Palmyras Point, where the wreck took place.

News was received yesterday that two thousand cases of kerosine-oil had been picked up off Shortt's Island, being part of the cargo of the Continental. The ship is completely broken up, and the wreckage is strewed along the shore for a long way up the Ahumreh river.

THE STEPHEN HOWARD ASSAULT CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 2.

Stephen Howard was convicted to-day of assault and fined Rs. 50, or in default ten days' imprisonment. He left the Court in charge of the police.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

The report of the Finance Committee will be published in a few days. It forms three substantial volumes, one of which is devoted to Revenue and Expenditure, one to Imperial Expenditure, and one to Military and Political Expenditure.

SIR CHARLES MACGREGOR MEMORIAL.

The Macgregor Memorial Committee have now collected about Rs. 13,000, and some further subscriptions may be expected from home, but it is doubtful if this will allow of gold and silver, or only of silver and bronze, medals being provided. Designs for the medals are shortly expected from the Calcutta Mint, and a meeting of the subscribers will then be called to come to a final decision. The medals will be awarded in connection with the military survey work, as originally proposed. Mr. Archer's portrait of Sir Charles Macgregor will shortly be put up in the rooms of the United Service Institute here.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN A WAREHOUSE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

A destructive fire broke out last night in an import warehouse in the Port Commissioner's Office, destroying goods valued over a lac of rupees. The fire raged from ten to five this morning. The goods damaged comprised screwed bales of gunny belonging to Messrs. Hoar, Miller and Company, and a large consignment of piece-goods belonging to Messrs. Finlay, Muir, and Andrew, Yule companies, and other merchants.

A SAD OCCURRENCE.

Yesterday the steam launch Jessie, belonging to Messrs. Burn and Company, capsized owing to strong wind and current. Mr. Gardiner, foreman of the firm, and Mr. Walls, an apprentice, were drowned.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

SINGAPORE, MAY 2.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 21st April last, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, MAY 2.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyds S. N. Co.'s steamer Orion, from Bombay, reached here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firmer.

Good Fair Dhollera.....	4¼
The Manchester market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, thirty days' sight	1s. 4 1-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68⅜
4½ per cent. do.	72½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105½ ex-coupon
Bar Silver	42⅜

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

Ayrshire	1
Johnny Morgan	2
Orbit	3

The race was run yesterday afternoon with the above result.

Appended are the performance of the place-takers :—

Ayrshire, b. c. by Hampton *ex* Atalanta, is the property of the Duke of Portland, and won five out of seven races last year. Third in the Whitsuntide Plate at Manchester, and third in the New Stakes at Ascot, which were carried off by Friar's Balsam, Ayrshire commenced the series of five conquests with the Bibury Home-bred Stakes, £410, (Wood) beating Challenge and Irgunder. The second victory was at Windsor, where the Royal Plate of £1,325 was carried away from Hark and Toscano. At Newmarket, in July, Ayrshire, ridden by Wood, won the Chesterfield Stakes against Bartizan and Barcaldine. Again at Goodwood was another success scored, where the prize of £3,000, the Prince of Wales's Sweepstakes, was taken from Simon Pure and Juggler. Finally, at Doncaster (September meeting), the colt took the Champagne Stakes of £1,050 from Marmiton and Cærlaverock.

Johnny Morgan is a b. c, by Springfidd *ex* Lady Mar, the property of the Duke of Portland, and was thrice a winner last year, besides taking a place in nine other races. His first victory was at the Newmarket October meeting, when ridden by Barret he carried off the Rutlam Plate of £400. Then at Newmarket Houghton, and his third victory was at the Derby November meeting, when ridden by Warne he carried off the Ormaston Nursery Handicap of £500.

Orbit, ches. colt, by Bend Orr *ex* Fair Alice, the property of the Duke of Westminster. Last year, he was thrice a winner and twice a place-taker. His first victory was at Kempton Park October meeting, when ridden by Barrett he carried away the Champion Nursery Handicap of £900. A fortnight later he took the Criterion Nursery Handicap of £227 at Newmarket Houghton, Barrett in the saddle, and the following month he was successful at the Derby November meeting, when ridden by Cannon he secured the Doverbridge Stakes of £706 on the straight mile.

THE WASTE OF WATER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Town Council have decided to put on meters to all the houses that have gardens attached to them, the object being, I presume, to economize the water and prevent waste. I suggest that, to attain this object more thoroughly, they should also issue orders to affix meters throughout the Native Town, where there are no gardens. They will be somewhat astonished at the quantity of water that the meters will register in the most unpretending looking localities. There is enormous waste from taps being turned on when water is wanted, and not turned off again when the requisite water has been drawn. Waste of this kind does not occur in compounds where there are gardens, as there the water runs into tanks, which are not allowed to overflow and make a mess.

Another fruitful source of waste is the incessant and excessive leakage of water from the Malabar Hill reservoir. Mr. John Fleming very rightly points out that the water running away down the hill proceeds from nothing but leakage, and the water thus wasted would more than suffice to supply double the number of gardens that exist in Bombay. The green freshness of the house gardens gives much pleasure to the passer-by as he goes for his morning or evening walk. This cannot be said of the garden down the hill side opposite to the Malabar Hill reservoir, which nobody sees from the road, and from which nobody derives any pleasure or satisfaction. To keep that garden going an immense amount of water is expended.

If the object of putting on meters—which invariably go wrong and register incorrectly—is to prevent all except the wealthy from having any fresh green foliage about them, the object will be attained. But if, on the other hand, it is a round-about way of obtaining more money for the Municipal coffers, why not place a fixed additional charge to the occupants of those houses where gardens do exist? Most householders will prefer to allow their gardens to dry up rather than pay rent for meters which may or may not register correctly. The public who see the compounds as they pass by will be greater losers than the occupants themselves. These latter will economise, and will revert to the old system of paying a malee so much a month to provide their tables with flowers without taking the trouble of enquiring where those flowers come from. The Town Council should pause before adopting measures for exterminating gardens which give pleasure to the public and make Bombay attractive, while affording employment to many who will find their occupation gone, when their employers find the up-keep of gardens are already very heavily assessed in the too onerous rental. The abolition of ornamental gardens may prove in the long run to be

May 2. FALSE ECONOMY.

THE MAHABLESHWAR SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, APRIL 30.

"THERE is nothing new under the sun," and the Mahableshwar season forms no exception to the proverb. "The inaudible and noiseless foot of time" leaves not only the wind-beaten hills unchanged, but the events of one year are so like another that your correspondent feels tempted to draw upon the past for a letter, as parsons are said to do for their sermons. A letter a year or more old would be just as faithful to truth as a new one. Honesty, however, prevails, and my story shall be fresh, though it may not seem so. The past eight or nine days have been full of events. On Saturday, the 21st, there was a gay garden party at Government House, to which Lady Reay specially invited the children on the hill, and at 5 o'clock troops of gaily-dressed little people were to be seen in the pretty gardens of "Bella Vista," enjoying the merry-go-rounds and the swings, and the profusion of cakes and delicacies that had been provided for them. Lady Reay had welcomed each little one individually, so they felt quite at home, although among the great. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were there, and all Mahableshwar, not excepting a fair sprinkling of native gentle folk, among them Sir Salar Jung and the Chief of Akulkote, the latter being accompanied by his Rani, who, however, was "in purdah," and so only seen by ladies. Many native children were present, and looked as pretty in their quaint bright costumes, and enjoyed the fun and frolic as heartily as the little Europeans. There was a time when native ladies and children were never supposed to need change or amusement, but brighter days are dawning for them, thanks to European influence and education and to such rulers and entertainers as Lord and Lady Reay. After dusk Lord Reay joined the party, and might have been seen conversing with the sages of the company. He never seems free from the cares of State.

On Monday, the 23rd, the first race of the Mahableshwar season of 1888 took place. Mr. Tisdale won the "figure of eight race" in the final heat. Mr. Tisdale also won the prize in the jumping competition for horses, and Captain Herbert won in the fourth event, "jumping competition for ponies." The mule race—not entered in the programme—caused much laughter, though the poor animals could scarcely be seen for clouds of dust. They, however, appeared to be as fleet as their grand relatives who performed earlier in the afternoon. There was a rumour that several ladies would ride in the jumping competition for horses; but Mrs. Hay alone attempted the ordeal. Her horse "Strut" behaved in the most unmannerly way, turning from the jumps with decision that couldn't be overcome, and doing his best to unseat his rider, who, however, was equal to the occasion. Captain Phayre, who won the last pony race—another event not entered in the programme—astonished the spectators even more than heretofore by his prowess and inexhaustible energy. He rode during the several events nine or ten different horses, among them the Duchess of Connaught's "Maggie," clearing the several hurdles without effort. It remains only to be said that the spectators pronounced the race afternoon a great success. The galaxy of ladies, in their new spring dresses, "rained influence," as they are wont to do at races; the Governor's Band played gaily, and the events followed one another without delay. Lady Reay had kindly provided refreshments in abundance, so nothing was wanting. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present, as also Lord and Lady Reay, General Pottinger, General Adam, Colonel FitzGerald, and all the leaders of the military world, encouraging by their presence these feats of prowess so deserving of patronage from a military as well as a racing point of view.

On Thursday, the 26th, there was the usual fortnightly dinner and dance at the Club. Ladies are always ready for dance and jollity, even in these days of the higher education of women; but the sterner sex are too often absent—through the calls of duty, perhaps, and not from choice. On Thursday, however, the dancing men mustered strong, and consequently the evening met with unusual praise, for wall-flowers can hardly be expected to sing the delights of a dance! The dresses, it is said, were new and lovely, and worthy the grandest occasion. As yet, the steady fall of the rupee has not affected the grandeur of ladies' dresses. "Robes and furr'd gowns hide poverty but only for a time." Sad evidence of shallow purses may be seen, though not in dress. The debased rupee is ensuring to many a youthful Anglo-Indian weak health and comparative ignorance. Pale-faced juveniles may be seen enduring an Indian sun, who should be enjoying the bracing school and playground life of Old England.

The Frere Hall is now a Ladies' Club, like the Yacht Club of Bombay; but ladies still confine themselves pretty much to the round table in the reading room, the shape of which alone, however, resembles that which belonged to the "blameless king, who spake no scandal nor listened to it." It was rumoured, a day or two ago, that a case of defamation, which originated at this same round table, was to be heard before the Mahableshwar Magistrate, and great was the excitement. Dr. Murphy, it is now said, has persuaded the "Guinevere" of the story to leave the hill, and so the accused lady can repent at leisure and in secret, having so christened her bosom friend. We may yet hear of some court in the South taking up the aggrieved lady's case, and showing the friend in question the wisdom of avoiding poetical allusions, which may prove too far-reaching, so that delicate flattery may be mistaken for the insult. Should the case come off, the advocate's line of defence is clear enough. Guinevere's beauty, dignity, and powers of fascination were alone alluded to. Even the "glossy-throated Iseult" reproved her admirer for comparing her with Guinevere, saying :—

Flatter me not; for hath not our great Queen
My dole of beauty trebled?

On Friday afternoon, the 27th, Mr. Crowe, the Judge of Satara, gave one of his Rounder parties, now quite a feature of the Mahableshwar season. The Glade, the property of the host, is a romantic spot surrounded by trees, the very place for a garden party. The Duke and Duchess and Lady Reay were among the guests, and the large party of players and spectators included many little ones who, though hardly equal to Rounders and Romps, thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and did justice to the cakes and sweets and went away filled with affectionate regard for the august Judge. The usual tumble, a necessary part of the programme, took place; but it was not a gubernatorial knee that suffered this time, as in the days of Sir James Fergusson.

There are a few cases of fever on the hill, and one of measles. The latter bazaar "gup" has magnified into several cases of small-pox! Let no one be alarmed by false reports, or condemned to the heat of the plains by fear of infection. The breezes are as pure, and bill of health as clean, as in years gone by. Sickness does not altogether absent itself from a salubrious hill-station,—indeed, valetudinarians and convalescents are wont to go there, but any emergency is provided for by the presence of our able Superintendent, Doctor Murphy, who finds time for everything, and by a good doctor's shop, a branch of the well-known firm of Treacher and Company. Hitherto invalids have indented on the Government dispensary for medicines, but this year, the advent of a chemist will save the Government drugs, and probably add something to the profits of the enterprizing firm.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Lord and Lady Reay, and a select military party went to Warra yesterday, accompanied by the Mountain Battery, now stationed at Mahableshwar. The Battery climbed the heights of Pertabghur, and their guns resounded among the hills from the old Maratha Fort. The expedition, it is said, was a great success from a utilitarian as well as a pleasurable point of view.

We are shortly to have a play, it is said—a juvenile play by way of change. Under the able management of Mrs. Pottinger, whose histrionic powers are so well-known, the entertainment will doubtless be a success, whatever form it may take.

Mahableshwar is very full this year, though at the Fountain there is comfortable accommodation for a few more. Tropical hills cannot escape a tropical sun, but the green trees and fresh breezes temper it even at midday, while the mornings and evenings surpass the best hours of European spring-time.

ENDOWMENT OF THE DAUGHTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Observing your remarks in a recent issue of the *Gazette* on the subject of the Endowment of the Daughter, it is no exaggeration to say that the article which Mr. Walter Besant has contributed to the current number of *Longman's Magazine* has created a surprising amount of popular interest. Mr. Besant's object is to show "what we can do for our daughters," a problem even more difficult of solution, it would appear, than "what shall we do with our boys?" His contribution to this interesting topic is too conjectural and unsubstantial to be tested by the trustworthiness on which the solution depends. Mr. Besant's plan is to create a mutual fund for the endowment, by way of annuity, of such of its contributors as may be unmarried at a stated age, fixed by him at twenty-five. In its essence, therefore, the idea is to benefit the unlucky at the expense of the fortunate; but inasmuch as all girls may be said, at the earlier ages, at any rate, to possess an equal chance of securing a partner in life, there is no abstract injustice in his proposal. There can be no doubt that such a scheme could be erected upon a sound foundation. In fact, such a scheme has been in force in this company for the last fourteen years. A very small contribution, payable monthly during the joint life of father and daughter, or until the daughter's marriage, will provide, at the death of the parent, a pension or annuity to the child of Rs. 80 per month, ceasing with her life or on her marriage. The device of making the benefit take the form of a pension or annuity has undoubted advantages. It prevents impending marriages being postponed until the necessary time has elapsed, and the dowry been received. It cannot therefore be affirmed that Mr. Besant's plan, to insure against unintentional celibacy, possesses the germ of a new idea, for a table of monthly premiums, payable on the joint life of father and daughter, or until the daughter's marriage, ceasing with her life or on her marriage, has been in existence in the Oriental Government Security Life Company, since its establishment in 1874, based on sound principles and tables of mortality of life in India.

The following is the rate of monthly premiums to secure a pension of Rs. 80 per mensem to cease with the daughter's life or on her marriage :—

Father's age	21...	Child's age	1 ...	Prem. Rs.	15-10-11
Do.	25...	do.	5 ...	do. „	14-13- 6
Do.	30...	do.	10 ...	do. „	14-14- 5
Do,	35...	do.	15 ...	do „	16- 9- 0
Do.	40...	do.	20 ...	do. „	22- 2- 5

The problems that depend on the contingency of marriage are manifold, and also important in a high degree. The formation of such a fund as that propounded by Mr. Besant has been an accomplished fact for the last fourteen years in the Oriental Company, so that the matter has been in existence in India during that time, while it is only now that Mr. Besant's article has the merit of directing attention to the subject in England.

The above matter being of interest at the present time, and attracting a large amount of public attention, must be my excuse for troubling you with these remarks from one whose training and qualifications entitle him to speak with some authority on the sound and popular principles in regard to which pensions or annuities to unmarried daughters are granted in the Oriental Life Office.—Yours, &c.,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

THE POLICE AND THE FETTERS OF LAW

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with amusement, not unmixed with curiosity, the report of the extraordinary meeting held at the Police Commissioner's office on the 19th April; and I cannot for the life of me make out whether your reporter is a wag, or whether Sir Frank Souter has been perpetrating on the public a solemn joke for some purpose of his own. A number of worthy, but obscure, Banias are said to have expressed to the Police Commissioner their dissatisfaction at the present state of the law on the subject of assault. And they complained for some reason or another that suspected thieves were not now sufficiently searched by the Police. This last complaint has rather a queer sound in view of the revelations in the recent case between the Bhattia and the Police Constable. In that case the complaint was that the right of search was exercised, not too little, but too much. Sir Frank Souter is, however, reported to have said that he sympathised very much with these worthy Banias, who were compelled, of course, quite spontaneously, to liberate their souls in the Police Commissioner's office. He would, he said, be only too glad to assist them; but he was "unfortunately tied by the fetters of the law!" Still he said, he and his men "strained the law as far as was possible"(!!;) and the police could do nothing more unless the law were altered. The Banias were accordingly advised to agitate, and to address Government on the subject. As regards the right of searching suspected persons, Sir Frank Souter said they were aware that there had lately been a fuss on the subject, but the matter had been decided by the High Court "in favour of the inhabitants." The right of search would now be exercised as heretofore. The notion of a "bobby" anxious to get at the Bombay budmashes, but "unfortunately tied by the fetters of the law," strikes me as delicious. It would make an admirable subject for a cartoon in *Punch*; and I hope that the managers of the comic periodicals will take due note of a useful suggestion. A policeman is popularly supposed to be an expert in the matter of fetters; but this is the first time that I have ever heard of a policeman's lamentation over the "fetters of law." It is the law alone that enables the constable to put fetters on the thief; and it is surely rather ungrateful to forget that policemen sometimes require control quite as much as other people. If they are themselves unrestrained by the fetters of the law they will very soon become unfit to be trusted with the power of fettering anyone. The High Court will doubtless be gratified to learn on high authority that their recent decision in the police sepoy's case is regarded with professional approval as a decision "in favour of the inhabitants." Praise from Queen Elizabeth is praise indeed.

But what, it may be asked, does this singular demonstration really mean, and what is the Police Commissioner really aiming at in the very remarkable advice which he gave to the Banias? Are crimes of violence in the streets really on the increase or not? And is it desirable that the law should be altered in the direction indicated by the Police Commissioner? So far as the public can judge from the published figures for the past few years there is no ground for thinking that public assaults and crimes of violence in the streets are on the increase at all. The existing law gives the police the most ample powers to arrest all persons who in their presence commit disorder in the streets; and as regards assaults committed out of the sight of police officers, it would be disastrous to the community, and wholly demoralizing to the police force, to allow them to return to the old system, abolished by the Legislature, of treating assaults as cognizable offences. All persons familiar with the working of the police courts well know that false charges of assault are one of the most crying abuses of all the presidency towns. The scandal is quite bad enough as it is; but it would be ten times worse were Sir Frank Souter's suggestion adopted, and were every policeman allowed to take cognizance of alleged assaults without referring the complainants direct to a magistrate. The Banias in their address apparently referred to assaults committed in the presence of police officers; but Sir Frank Souter said little about these assaults at all, and confined his remarks to other assaults not committed in view of a police officer.

It is an unusual, if not unprecedented, occurrence for an officer of the rank of Police Commissioner openly to attack the law of the land that he is required to work. If it be true, as Sir Frank Souter tells us, that life and property are really becoming more insecure in Bombay than heretofore, the statement is a very serious one, and the public will have a right to know the reason why. In the absence of explanation it may possibly be thought that there must be something radically wrong in the working of the police force itself. If the police admit that they cannot keep the peace in Bombay without being released from "the fetters of the law" the sooner arrangements are made by which the police can and will keep order by legal means the better for Bombay and for all persons concerned.—Yours, &c.,

VERBUM SAP.

SHOCKING FATALITY IN THE FORT.

EARLY yesterday morning a distressing accident, attended with fatal results, occurred in Hummum Street, Fort, to Mr. Albert Bucholtz, an Assistant in the office of Messrs. Volkart Brothers. It appears that Mr. Bucholtz and a friend spent the previous evening together at Watson's Hotel, playing billiards. They left the billiard-room at about eleven o'clock and returned to their respective homes. Mr. Bucholtz, it would appear, was in the habit of sleeping in a hammock slung in the verandah in front of his rooms. In this it is supposed he was sleeping on Tuesday night, but having occasion to get up in the early morning he by some means fell over the railings to the ground below. He was discovered lying there at two o'clock on Wednesday morning by a police sepoy, and was as speedily as possible removed to the European General Hospital, but by the time he reached there life was extinct.

THE INQUEST.

Dr. Blaney held an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death, yesterday afternoon, at the European General Hospital.

Mr. William Stark, the first witness called, said: He was an assistant to Messrs. Volkart Brothers; and deceased was in the employ of the same firm. On Tuesday evening he and deceased dined together at the German Club and subsequently went to Watson's Hotel, where they played billiards. About eleven o'clock they left for home. Witness left deceased at the end of Hornby Road. Deceased was 30 years of age. In reply to the coroner, witness said that deceased had a liqueur glassful of whiskey during the evening, but that was all. He was perfectly sober all the evening and at the time he left him.

Binda Bhowaneedeen, a Police ramoosee, No. 26, in the employ of Goromull Jetmul, doing duty at his master's shop in Hummun Street, said: The deceased lived in the third storey of the next house. At 2 o'clock that morning witness was standing in the street in front of his matter's shop, when the deceased fell on to the street, about fifteen paces from the spot where he was standing. The spot is just below the verandah of the house of the deceased. He went up to him and found him naked and unconscious. Witness called a policeman, who was about thirty paces away, and he went and called Inspector Hack, who took the deceased away.

Inspector Walter Hack said: About 2 o'clock that morning on information received he went to Hummum Street, and found the deceased lying on his face in the street immediately under his own verandah. He was naked. Witness saw him gasp once and die. The body appeared to be much bruised. He took the deceased to the European General Hospital, where he was pronounced to be dead. Witness then went to his rooms in Hummum Street and found a hammock slung in the verandah. There was no mattrass in the hammock. The hammock was surrounded by a railing and tatty work. He thought it was impossible for him to fall out of the hammock into the street. There were two easy chairs in the verandah and half a tumbler of soda on the floor beside one easy chair. The chair, alongside of which was the soda, was immediately over the spot where the body was found. There is a railing three feet high alongside of the easy chair. The bed in his room had not been slept in. The height from the verandah to the street is about fifty or sixty feet.

Deceased's boy stated that on Tuesday evening he attended his *sahib* at dinner and then went to his room. He then went to sleep and next morning he learned of the accident. His *sahib* had not slept in the bed in his room.

Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's Surgeon, said: He had examined the body of the deceased, and proceeded to describe the several external injuries he found on the body of the deceased. There were internal injuries also. He further stated that, from the evidence he had heard and the appearance of the body, he could only form the opinion that death was caused by injuries received by a fall from a height, but he gave no opinion as to the manner of the cause of the fall.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of Albert Bucholtz was caused by injuries received by an accidental fall from a verandah on the third storey of a house.

EXCISE AND DRUNKENNESS IN INDIA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Lahore paper, who is described as one "of long official experience," writes on the excise question in a strain closely in harmony with the communications on this subject that have lately appeared in our columns. Referring to a letter in which Sir Roper Lethbridge recently demanded a full enquiry into the working of the excise system in the various provinces of India, the writer says :—

The Government need plain speaking of this character; for enquiries in this country instituted by the Indian Government have been too often such shams as Sir Roper Lethbridge so graphically describes: and in regard to the alleged increase of drunkenness in India, it is quite evident that neither the public at Home nor that in this country will be satisfied with the official *ex parte* and *ex cathedra* explanation, that the increased revenue from Excise has arisen from severe taxation and more complete prevention of illicit distillation, and not from an increase of drinking.

Mr. Westland devotes three paragraphs of his Budget Minute to the reiteration of the official common-place on this subject, which, however, is prefaced by the significant statement that during the seven years ending March 31st, 1887, the Excise has progressed from Rx. 31,35,000 to Rx. 43,75,000,—an increase of Rx. 12,40,000.

Stringent regulations against illicit distillations have existed in India ever since Excise revenue was first realized, and it seems *prima facie* ridiculous to attribute solely to inefficient administration in the past, the large increase of Excise revenue which has undoubtedly resulted from the measures adopted by every Provincial Government, except Burma and the Punjab, for the improvement of that branch of the partially decentralized Imperial revenues. The report of the special Excise Commission, appointed in Bengal in 1883, consisting though it did wholly of Government officials (the President of the Commission being actually one of the Secretaries to the Government responsible for the Excise policy which was called in question), effectually disposes of the official contention that habits of drinking have not increased in that province—a fact which is patent to any one who knew that Province twenty-years ago and regards it now by the light of his past remembrance. Non-official opinion—that is to say, the opinion of those who live amongst the people, and have daily intercourse with them, and are able to compare their past and present habits—and none other can be so practically valuable—is almost unanimous. It not only holds the view that drinking habits have been largely extended among the populations of India; but declares that the cause of that extension must be attributed to the system by which the right to license out-stills is farmed to the highest bidder—that is to say, to the action of the Government in endeavouring to improve the Excise revenue.

Such a radical conflict of opinion as that which thus exists between the apologists and the opponents of the Government Excise system can obviously be determined only, as Sir Roper Lethbridge urges, by an honest enquiry by qualified persons altogether independent of the Government. Although insuperable difficulties exist in the way of securing an independent tribunal in this country for the purpose of making such an enquiry, the enquiry would be easy of accomplishment by Parliamentary action. An address to the Crown asking for a Royal Commission, consisting of an equal number of equally qualified opponents and apologists of the present system, with a few men distinguished for independent character and plain common-sense to act as umpires, would probably secure a final settlement of the controversy.

THE LIGHTING OF MAYO ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Amongst the numerous suggestions for the improvement of Bombay discussed at the recent meetings of the Town Council, as reported in your columns, I find no proposal made to light Mayo Road, though this is most necessary for those who have to walk or drive along that Road of an evening. During the monsoons, especially, persons attending the Secretariat, the University, and the High Court, who use that road after dark, find it rather inconvenient, if not unsafe, to do so from the want of lights. I trust, therefore, these few lines may meet the eyes of the proper authorities, and that Mayo Road may not remain much longer deprived of

LIGHT.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

THE members of the Stanley Opera Company opened their brief engagement at the Gaiety Theatre last evening with the performance of Lalla Rookh, which proved so successful an attraction at Calcutta. Mr. Stanley has been put to great expense in procuring new dresses, and more effective scenery and properties for the efficient production of the various plays he offers, and it is to be hoped that on the few nights which must elapse before the Company embarks for Australia the Bombay public will bestow upon him the patronage he deserves.

THE HYDERABAD MINING CONCESSION.

THE *Statesman* prints the following instalment of a private and confidential memorandum by Sir Asman Jah regarding the Hyderabad mining concession :—

On the 7th November, 1882, Messrs. Watson and Stewart submitted a proposal in writing to the Nizam's Government for the acquisition of a monopoly by themselves of mining rights in his Highness' dominions.

On the 10th January, 1883, the late Sir Salar Jung minuted on this proposal, and decided to sanction the concession to Messrs. Watson and Stewart of the aforesaid rights on the term *inter alia* that the concessionaires

(*a*) Should raise a limited liability company in London with a capital of £1,000,000 sterling.

(*b*) Which shall expend at least £100,000 in the development of the mines.

On the 15th March, 1883, the Government of India "approved generally" of the terms of the said mining concession.

On the 30th March, 1883, the Council of Regency authorised the Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk to proceed to England, and

(*a*) To carry out the suggestions made by the Government of India, which were severally enumerated.

(*b*) To act on all instructions he had received form the late Minister.

On the 5th July, 1883, the Secretary of State for India authorised the Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk to open negotiations.

A revised draft, differing in some details from the terms of the original proposal, was prepared in England under the directions of the Sirdar, by a committee of legal and mining experts, though nothing is said as to who these gentlemen were, and the Sirdar telegraphed to the Senior Administrator at Hyderabad that he had "arranged the mining scheme on the basis of instructions." That draft I have not seen. Writing on the 16th December, 1884, on behalf of Messrs. Watson and Stewart, their solicitor, Mr. Winter, asked the Minister that the stipulation in the draft concession, which provided that the proposed company should subscribe £500,000, of which £100,000 was to be actually paid up, should be waived in favour of the stipulation contained in his client's original proposal that the nominal capital of the Company should be £1,000,000, of which £100,000 should be expended. "I would submit," writes Mr. Winter, "that the first issue of shares be for £100,000, of which a proportion, say £25,000, be paid up at once, and the balance in calls at short notice as and when required." This is a most important statement. It fixes the concessionaires with knowledge and acceptance of the stipulation of a "first issue."

On the 17th December, 1884, Sir Salar Jung informed Mr. Winter that he could not accede to any departure from the agreement as drafted in England which he professed his readiness to accept if signed by the concessionaires. To this Mr. Winter agreed by letter, dated 7th January, 1885.

In a long letter to the Resident, dated 14th January, 1885, Sir Salar Jung reviewing the situtation, says :—"I have consented to the amount to be subscribed being reduced from £500,000 to £250,000." But he insisted upon £100,000 being paid upon the formation of the company.

On the 6th May, 1885, the Resident informed the Minister that the Government of India had had the draft agreement under their consideration. He enclosed in his letter two memoranda from the Supreme Government in connection therewith. These memoranda, the Resident added, "are put so clearly, that I have no need further to elucidate them."

The memoranda in question embody the following recommendations :—

(*a*) The capital of the proposed company to be not less than £1,000,000.

(*b*) A first issue of shares to the amount of £100,000, of which £25,000 to be actually paid up.

(*c*) The concessionaires to be released, and their caution money (£100,000) returned, on the company agreeing to the terms of the concession as thus drafted.

And the reasons for these recommendations are thus explained—

Clause 2—The first issue of shares has been reduced from £250,000 to £100,000 and the paid-up capital from £100,000 to £25,000. This has been done to meet the immediate requirement of the opening of the Singareni coal-fields, which, judging from the circumstances of existing coal companies in Bengal, can be efficiently worked with a subscribed capital of the amount proposed in the altered clause.

"The nominal capital is left as originally drafted in the clause I., as it is contemplated that further issue of shares will be made in the event of iron or steel works being started at Singareni, or the mineral wealth of the province being developed at other sites."

In recapitulating the various proposals, Sir Salar Jung points out, in a letter written to the Resident, dated 10th August, 1885, that is, Government would not feel justified in reducing the 1rst issue of shares to less than £150,000, or the paid-up capital to less than £75,000. The Resident supported, in the main, the modifications suggested by the Minister, and the Government of India ultimately accepted them.

On the 7th January, 1886, a formal agreement or concession was signed between the Government of Hyderabad, by the ex-Minister on their behalf, and the concessionaires. This was subsequently ratified by the Secretary of State for India. It is not clear who drew up this agreement, nor is there anything to show that Sir Salar Jung had, before accepting it, the benefit of any legal advice. Nor is it clear on what instructions, and by whom given, the agreement to question took shape. Some inkling as to the true state of circumstances may be gathered, however, from the following facts. The Sirdar was sent to England in 1883 to negotiate the mining concession. The late Sir Salar Jung had stipulated merely that a company should be formed with a capital of £1,000,000. He apparently had not stipulated for a first issue. The Sirdar had an agreement drawn up by a committee of legal and mining experts which may possibly be the concession of the 7th January, 1886, or the basis for that concession. In 1883 the Sirdar telegraphed from England to the Senior Administrator in Hyderabad, that he had "arranged the mining scheme on basis of instructions." It may be that the concession of 7th January, 1886, is silent as to any "first issue," because it was drafted to meet a set of instructions in 1883, which said nothing about first issue. But if this be so, the Sirdar should certainly have taken the greater care to see that the terms of the agreement of 1883 were altered to meet the changed requirements of 1886. And his omission to do so is in my opinion extremely reprehensible, if nothing worse. If the omission be intentional, the Sirdar's conduct is fraudulent. If it be accidental, which I cannot believe, the Sirdar is guilty of the most culpable negligence and laches.

By the sad concession it was agreed between the parties *inter alia* that the concessionaires should—

(*a*) Form a company within six months of a given and fulfilled contingency with a capital of not less than £1,000,000.

(*b*) That £150,000 should be subscribed for.

(*c*) That £75,000 should be paid in respect of (*b*).

(*d*) That, in the event of such aforesaid terms being complied with, "then it should be lawful for the concessionaires to transfer to such company the benefit of this concession."

Shortly to summ

THE ANNEXATION OF SIND.

On being recently interviewed on the subject of the transfer of Sind to the Punjab, an eminent civilian (who has recently been acting as Collector and is now engaged on special duty in Upper Sind) gave the following answers :—

What did he think of the change personally ? Personally the change meant nothing but advantage. He would pass from a seriously "blocked" civil service to one in which promotion was rapid. Whereas men of his year in the Bombay Civil Service were only second Assistant Collectors on Rs. 700 a month, his juniors in the Punjab were full-blown Deputy Commissioners on Rs. 1,800. He instanced the case of Mr. Evans Clarke, C.S., his junior, now Deputy Commissioner at Lahore, and the case of Mr. Hillersden Woodward, C.S., of the same year, who is still only a second Assistant Collector in Bombay, after nearly seventeen years' service. For himself, he said, the change meant a certain Under-Secretaryship, a probable Commissionership, and a possible Lieutenant-Governorship, adding that inasmnch as one of the most successful Governors they had ever had in Bombay had been a Punjab Civilian, he really did not see why a Bombay Civilian should not become Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. He supposed such an assertion would be regarded as evidence of presumption on the part of the "Superior Civil Service" of "the kingdom of Bombay;" but he saw no reason to conceal his sentiments.

Did he not regard the coming transfer as beneficial to Sind ? Certainly not ! he regarded it as in every way most disastrous ; and he thought the merchants of Karachi must be wool-gathering to wish to pass from a wealthy to a pauper administration. He admitted that Bombay had in some respects, perhaps, not done her duty to Sind in the past ; but he asserted that there had recently been exhibited a marked desire to atone for the past. Not only had the Governor himself recently visited Sind, but he had deputed his senior member of Council, the Honourable Mr. Richey, to make a tour through the province, and the local Government had actually provided funds for commencing the line of railway eastward from Hyderabad, while Mr. Pritchard, the new Commissioner, had vigorously insisted on the immediate restoration of the daily post. Besides this, the Government of Bombay had recently directed a special inquiry into the vexed zemindari questions of Sind ; and Lord Reay had insisted on raising the educational status of the province and has given it a full-time Inspector. Things were in a fair way to mend, but this threatened transfer would throw everything back.

But are not the sentiments of Sindis in favour of the transfer ? The sentiments of Sindis are strongly opposed to a closer union with the Punjab. The Sindis have always kept the Punjabis at arm's length, and so far from there being any sympathy, there is positive antipathy between the two races. Witness the following common Sindi proverbs : (1) "Snake cherish ! Punjabi perish !" (2) "Of the same water are the cow and the ass, they both belong to the Punjabi class." (3) "When one Punjabi comes, you'll soon find two!; when two Punjabis come, no room for you."

But what is the good of resisting a change that is required, and has been decided upon, in Imperial interests ? Imperial interests do not demand the change ! Nor has the change (pace *Pioneer*) been decided upon. What Government really wants, is a strong and united frontier administration ; and this can best be secured, not by adding Sind to the Punjab, but by reducing the Punjab to its original position, as a Chief Commissionership ; by restoring Delhi to the N. W. P., and by constituting Sind, Beluchistan, and the whole of the Trans-Indus territory into a Lieutenant-Governorship, with its capital at Karachi. This is what really ought to be done, and what probably will be done, sooner or later. Europeans can live and work all the year round at Karachi, which ought certainly to be the seat of the Sind Lieutenant-Governorship. Such a change would give what the Government of India require *viz.* a strong and united frontier province. The half measure of uniting Sind to the Punjab only prolongs the line without strengthening it. A Sind Lieutenant-Governorship tied by the N. W. Railway system, on the one hand, and a Railway across the Rajputana Plain on the other (the two systems connecting the Province with Bombay, Agra and Lahore) ought to prove an insurmountable barrier to invasion from the North-West, and its existence would go far to justify the enormous expenditure recently incurred on Frontier Railways and Defences. In conclusions the interviewed civilian, said that even if Government did resolve on annexing the Punjab to Sind (for that is the way he puts it) the operation even in its preliminaries would probably take a couple of years, and the delay and uncertainty be regarded as disastrous to the best interests of the Province with which he had been so long connected, and for the welfare of which he was so deeply and sincerely anxious.

THE STORMONT FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While thanking friends and the public for their assistance, I would again call attention to the sad case previously described in the newspapers. Further contributions are urgently required, to enable me to make even a small provision for the widow and six children of the late Mr. Stormont.

	Rs.
Amount of contributions already published	3,555
Mr Ozanne's £50 about	736
Mr Keyser's 3 guineas	47
Mr Muir-Mackenzie's £5	74
Total..... Rs.	4,412

(Second list of subscriptions received by Mr. W. H. Propert.)

Mr R A L Moore, CS	25
Mr D Davies	50
H R H the Duke of Connaught	80
Mr A T Crawford, CS	250
Mr H E McJames, CS	50
The Sir Desai Saheb of Sawantvadi	100
Doctor Dalgado	10
Sirdar Rao Saheb Bhousle	30
Rao Bahadur Sukharam Baji	10
Rao Bahadur Anant Ramchandra	10
The Desais of Poorma	25
Small sums	15
Mr T M Filgate	50
Mr A Cumine, CS	50
Mr E J Ebden, CS	50
Mr C Speedaly	25
Mr C blathwayt, CS	50
Colonel Wilson	30
Mr Govindrao Garood	60
Mr C Cox	10
Mr A Jamsetjee	100
Mr W H Crowe, CS	50
Mr Dadina	10
Mr T H Stewart, CS	100
Mr Himatlal Dhirajram	50
Mr P R Mehta	100
Dr Jehangir Cursetjee	20
Mr P Wiltshire, CS	20
Mr H K Disney	50
Mr J Davidson, CS	100
Colonel Lindsay	20
Major Macbay	30
Total received by Mr W H Propert... Rs.	6,042

(Amounts paid direct to the Bank of Bombay.)

Mr Behramji M Malabari	30
Mr G F Sheppard, CS	100
Mr M B Baker, CS	50
H E Lord Reay	100
Mr T Walker	100
Mr G C Whitworth, CS	100
Mr W L Price	50
Mr R Gilbert	30
Mr G L Cotgrave	50
Doctor Bainbridge	25
Mr J W Walker	50
Mr W M Fletcher	100
Mr K M Chatfield	100
Anonymous	15
Dr. W Key	25
Mr C H B Forbes	20
Mr M Kennedy	20
Mr G Vidal, C S	25
Total paid to the Bank of Bombay ...Rs.	990
Grand total up to date ...Rs.	7,032

W. H. PROPERT,
Dharwar, April 30. Commissioner, S.D.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE War Office regulations with regard to the examination of officers in foreign languages have been made applicable to the cases of Indian officers who are on leave in England, and Indian officers who have completed the Staff College course. No pecuniary or other reward is granted by the India Office to an officer who qualifies at any of these examinations to be interpreter in any language but Russian. Any Indian officer who proves his possession of a sufficient elementary knowledge of Russian by scoring not less than 200 marks (25 of the total) at one of the half-yearly Russian examinations held by the Civil Service Commissioners and who has in addition been the subject of a special recommendation by the Government under which he is serving, may be permitted to proceed to Russia for a further course of study of the Russian language. In order to procure the necessary special recommendation to be permitted to proceed to Russia, he should take his own steps as early as possible beforehand, through the proper regimental or other channel. The receipt from India of such a recommendation is immediately notified by the India Office to the officer concerned. If he succeeds at the final examination in qualifying to be an interpreter in the Russian language, he will be paid by the India Office a gratuity of £200, and a further consolidated sum of £32 or £42 in repayment of his travelling expenses to and from St. Petersburg or Moscow as the case may be.

SOME reports have recently appeared of the proposed transfer of the head-quarters of the office of Commissary-General, Eastern Circle, Bengal, from Meerut to Calcutta. We understand that there is no foundation for the rumour.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL FARRELL on return from Field Service, will, it is expected, be posted to the vacant circle at Jhansi.

UNDER instructions from Army Head Quarters, Surgeon J. T. Daly, M. B., I. M. S., temporarily attached to the Station Hospital at Cawnpore, is directed to proceed to Shillong to assume medical charge of the 43rd Gurkha Light Infantry.

NINETY DAYS' privilege leave is granted to Colonel J. C. Stewart and Lieutenant R. S. Alexander, 7th Bengal Cavalry, from the 1st instant.

MAJOR F. I. A. WIEHE, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Allahabad, has been granted privilege leave of absence, from date of availing himself of it, up to the 19th June, 1888.

PRIVILEGE leave for sixty days has been granted to Lieutenant E. F. Hodge, 4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the despatch of the details of No. 3 Battery, 1st Brigade, Scottish Division, Royal Artillery, at Govindgarh, to Rurki, with the remainder of the battery, and to their relief a detachment of No. 9 Battery, 1st Brigade, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, from Ferozepore.

THE families of non-commissioned officers and soldiers on the Indian Unattached Lists when sent home, will in future be allowed free passages to their homes from the port of disembarkation in England.

THE following number of men have been sent to Cherat for the hot season :—Head-quarters, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, 500 ; Detachment, 2nd Royal Irish Regiment, 400 ; Detachment, 2nd Highland Light Infantry, 400 ; Detachment, L-3 Royal Artillery, 20.

THE orders regarding the Reserve of the Native Army have now been published. It is notified that as many men as will volunteer, up to a maximum of 100 per regiment, should be passed forthwith into the Reserve, irrespective of the present strength of the battalion.

CAPTAIN KNOX, 4th Regiment, Hyderabad Contingent, stationed at Myotha, is to be tried at Mandalay by a court-martial on a charge of striking the hospital assistant attached to his regiment.

THE Government of India have decided that a military officer in receipt of a consolidated salary cannot claim exemption from income-tax on any portion of the salary.

FIRE AT THE CAWNPORE JUTE MILL

THE *Pioneer* publishes a detailed account of the fire at the Cawnpore Jute Mill of which telegraphic intimation was given in our issue of the 30th ult. It says :—

The first alarm was given about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when a large godown on the west side containing jute fibre was found to be in flames. The three European overseers belonging to the Mills, whose house was quite close, were on the spot at once and sent in in all directions for help, doing their best in the meantime to prevent the fire from extending to other buildings. But the flames, owing to the combustible nature of the material that had caught fire, spread with great rapidity and soon had enveloped another building containing miscellaneous stores which was situated south-east of the spot where the fire originally broke out. The first fire engines to arrive were those of the East Indian Railway and the Municipality, but they were quite unable to make any headway against the flames. Mr. Beer, the Managing Director of the Company, and the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Smith, were on the spot soon after 3 o'clock. At about 4 the Artillery came and did good service in dismantling the wooden framework of the miscellaneous store godown, thus preventing the possibility of the fire communicating itself to the mill containing all the machinery, which was quite close and which, although one of the windows did catch fire, was, besides being fireproof, well protected with water laid on from above.

After the gunners had worked well for a couple of hours they were withdrawn. This left Mr. Smith and his assistants, with the tired coolies and inadequate engines, to tackle the work alone. Fortunately, Mr. Bird, the Joint Magistrate, arrived at about 7, having started as soon as he heard of the fire, and made the necessary arrangements for additional coolies, besides sending for more engines. By this time the miscellaneous store building had burnt out but the jute godown, where the fire originated, together with another adjoining, both of which were closely packed with the fibre, continued to blaze in spite of the two hose-pipes which were kept playing, and which, no doubt, did something to keep the fire in check. It was now past church time and several other Europeans, including Messrs. MacRobert and Johnson, Mr. Beer's co-directors, came on the scene. About half-past-nine the Elgin Mills firee-ngine arrived, and afterwards that of the Muir Mills. The former did the best service of all, and very nearly extinguished one portion of the fire altogether. The conflagration continued all through the night, though by morning it was growing less and will now soon be put under. Fortunately, there was no breeze yesterday, and that which sprung up at 2 o'clock this morning was in an easterly direction. If the ordinary west wind had been prevailing the whole premises as well as Mr. Lee's hotel would probably have been gutted. The shareholders will be glad to learn that the property which has been burnt, worth about three quarters of a lakh, was insured, and that the disaster will not seriously affect the working operations of the Company. Every praise is due to Mr. Smith and his assistants, Messrs. Reid and Everitt, who worked hard all through the afternoon and evening, and, with Mr. Beer, remained on the scene of the fire all night. Mr. Smith directed the operations throughout, and he and his police distinguished themselves in a quite exceptional manner.

The North-Western Provinces Jute Mill was started as a joint stock concern in 1884. It manufactures wheat bags, and devotes a good deal of attention also to Farrash or floor cloth. Up till the beginning of last year the mill had rather an uphill experience, owing chiefly to bad harvests, low prices and an unexpected lowering of the freight on gunny bags between Calcutta and Cawnpore, none of which could be foreseen or obviated by the management. Thanks, however, to a good harvest in 1886 and a rise in prices at the beginning of last year, the mill has since been doing very well. The mill had six carding machines, 53 power looms and 1,300 spindles, and gave employment to about 450 hands. With this strength the daily outturn was 12,500 yards of gunny cloth, or, say, 5,600 bags and in addition 450 lbs. of jute, twist and 370 lbs. yarn.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

ICHHAPUR FIRE RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
Previously acknowledged	6,810
Messrs. Framjee Sands and Co.	100
Mr. Chuturbhooj Morarjee	100
Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Cooper	50
Mr. Gordhundass and Moolraj Khatau Maokonjee	50
Mr. Rustomjee Dhunjeesha Captain (Charity Fund)	25
Mr. Darasha Dhunjeesha Captain (Charity Fund)	15
Mr. Rustomjee Sorabjee Kharas' sons	20
Mr. P. N. Pochajee's heirs	10
Ruttonbai, widow of Hormusjee Burjorji Captain	10
Bohrah	2
Through *Jame Jamshed* :—	
Mr. Muncherjee Dorabjee Ichhaporia, Deccan Hyderabad	200
Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia	50
Mr. Cowasji Dossabhoy Daver	5
Mr. K. D. Shroff, in Memory of Dossabhoy H. Engineer	5
Bundelkhoda, in Memory of deceased Byramjee	5
Total.....	7,457

BENGAL.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 21st April was 236 against 232 and 252 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 64. There were 73 deaths from cholera, against 59 and 68 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is less than the average of the past quinquennium by 25. There were no deaths from small pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complains amounted to 55 and 20 respectively, against 62 and 50 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 28·4 per mile per annum, against 35·2, the mean of the last five years.

A WHIRLWIND AT BHUDDESSUR.—At 7·20 p.m. on Friday, April, 27, a cyclone or whirlwind suddenly came and passed—lasting at most 3 or 4 minutes—over this place. It commenced from Khoorigachee, and took a curved line up to Manickgunge, the northern extremity of Bhuddessur. During 4 minutes, the time of its existence, it uprooted the largest trees and even bamboo clumps, prostrated plantain gardens and unrooted some pucka buildings, carrying part of them some distance. Many heavily-loaded boats, as well as empty ones, were thrown some distance and then smashed to atoms. Some cattle and a number of persons have been buried under the ruins. The course of the whirlwind from south-west to north east is about 2 miles, and from west to east about a quarter of a mile. Within this area great destruction took place. The loss of life has not as yet been ascertained. A dozen injured persons have been brought to the Serampore Hospital. Some of them are in a precarious state.—*Indian Daily News.*

CASUALTIES ON THE RIVER.—On Friday last while a boat, containing 500 cases of kerosine oil, belonging to Hurdyal Bissendyal and Co., Marwaree, merchants of Burra Bazar, was proceeding to Howrah from Garden Reach, it capsized and sank by the bore. No lives were lost, however, and the major portion of the cargo was recovered. On the same day, as a boat containing 1,200 cocoanuts was proceeding up the river, it also came to grief by the same cause. The crew managed to save themselves.—On Saturday last, the following casualties were reported :—An empty passenger boat alongside the S. S. Sirdhana was swamped by the bore. The crew clung to the ladder of the steamer and saved themselves. A boat containing 750 maunds of salt, discharged from the B. S. Stronza, while proceeding to Ahreetollah Ghat, collided with the Hughli Bridge and sprang a leak. A boat containing 340 bags of rice, discharged from the B. S. Concordia, sprang a leak at Hastings by colliding with one of the buoys. The steam launch Majie Lawdie, belonging to Messrs. Macneill and Co., while proceeding from the Company's workshop in Metiabrooz, collided with No. 9 pontoon of the Hughli Bridge, and sank. The crew and two gunners saved themselves. The accident is said to be due to the strong wind and tide.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

STORMY WEATHER IN THE BAY.—Stormy weather being expected in the Bay, the Harbour authorities have removed the Titan crane from the elbow to the shore end of the so them arm of the Harbour. The denizens of the sea are apparently also doubtless aware of this fact, for two huge sharks, measuring about 3 feet in length and 4 feet in breadth, were seen frequently diving up to the surface by a number of spectators from the groyne on Saturday evening.—*Times.*

A DARING ROBBERY.—The *Madras Times* learns from a correspondent that a daring robbery was committed in Bellary on Saturday last. While the Tapal peon was bringing in the mails from Rayadrug, he was attacked on the way by a robber, and deprived of the bag. But as luck would have it he was apprehended before he rifled its contents, and is now in custody awaitng his trial. The bag contained two insured parcels, worth a thousand rupees.

THE MAHOMEDANS OF MADRAS AND THE VICEROY.—An open air general meeting of the Mahomedans of Madras was held on Saturday evening, in the compound of Mahomed Hussan Ali Khan Bahadur's house at Royapettah, to express regret at the premature departure of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Dufferin from India, and to give free expression to the true feelings and views of the Mahomedans in connection with those movements which were now being undertaken by other communities, to secure a better administration of the country. About 100 Mahomedans were present, including several members of the Carnatic family, officials, tradesmen, &c.; Mahomedan Mahmud Khan Bahadur was voted to the chair, and Ahmed Muhiddien Khan Bahadur was appointed Honorary Secretary to the meeting. The meeting lasted for four hours, from 4-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m., adjourning for 15 minutes at sunset for evening prayers.—*Mail.*

THE LATE MR. G. L. WINCH.—We regret to record the death of this gentleman, which sad event took place in the train on Sunday morning while travelling from Madras to Bangalore, just before reaching the latter station. He was accompanied by an Apothecary from Arkonam. Mr. Winch had resided in Madras about eighteen years. He came to India in the autumn of 1866, first joining a firm in Calcutta. In 1868, or at the beginning of 1869, he came to Madras as accountant to Messrs. Oakes & Co. Some two or three years later he joined the late Mr. W. Shaw, broker and forwarding agent. During several hot seasons he had suffered from the heat but a visit to Bangalore or the Hills soon set him up. This season he first felt unwell about three weeks ago, but continued to attend business till last Monday, when he was attacked with fever. He started for Bangalore accompanied by Mrs. Winch last Saturday evening, and died in the train. Mr. Winch was known as an honorable man of business and much respected by his many friends.—*Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

CHEATING BY RESPECTABLE NATIVES.—A well-connected and wealthy Jeweller of this city has just been arrested for forgery and cheating at Benares. It appears he undertook to advance 15 rupees monthly to a respectable Hindu widow on the mortgage of her jewellery. After a time the advance ceased, when the Jeweller took to the woman—who is a purdah-nasheen—a deed conveying to him the sale of all her jewels ; the selling price being six thousand rupees. But when the deed came to be registered, it was found that the selling price had been entered as two thousand. The deed bore the signature of the mortgagee, who repudiates having signed any such document ; and it is alleged that, when the Jeweller read the deed in the first instance to her, he substituted the former amount for the latter, and the woman, being illiterate, was none the wiser for the duplicity practised on her.

This makes the second case of this kind which has occurred in this station within a fortnight ; in the other, Babu Shiam Narain, a wealthy native gentleman, having been duped into advancing a large sum of money on a suppositious mortgage of property in the neighbouring district of Jaunpur.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

ACTIVE SERVICE cannot wear out the teeth that are brushed daily with ROWLANDS' ODONTO. All dentists allow that neither washes or pastes are as efficacious for polishing the teeth and keeping them sound and white as a pure and non-gritty tooth-powder ; such ROWLANDS' ODONTO has always proved itself. It whitens the teeth, prevents and arrest decay, strengthens the gums and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE is a harmless preparation for dyeing the hair a permanent brown or black. Ask chemists and stored keepers for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Gardens London, and avoid spurious imitations.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I steamer Colaba, 1,070 tons, Captain H R Blake, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo.

THE P and O steamer Kashgar, Captain C Gadd, sailed yesterday for Singapore and China, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE R I S N steamer Eilora, 1,471 tons, Captain Johnstone, arrived in port, yesterday morning, from Calcutta, with a general cargo, and 19 deck passengers.

THE turret-ship Abyssinia, docked yesterday, as did her sistership, the Magdalla, some time ago, prior to her usual retreat to the Elephanta, during the monsoons.

THE s s Brookfield, 1,599 tons, Captain J A Stabell, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday evening last, with 3,327 tons coals from Cardiff, for the Paud O S N Co. The vessel is consigned to the same firm.

THE s s Elpis, 1,301 tons, Captain Burnett Frank, arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning from Shields, with 2,407 tons coals. She is consigned to Messrs J Mackintosh and Co.

THE B I Steamer Coconada, Captain J Anderson, which arrived in Bombay on Tuesday afternoon from Karachi, had the following passengers on board :—Captain Mayne, Mr Strauss, Mr and Mrs McLelland Mrs Rumbal, and 366 deck.

THE MacIver line steamer Niagara, 2,044, tons, Captain J McConachi, from New Port (March 31), arrived in Bombay, on Tuesday evening, with a cargo of 3,432 tons coals for Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co to whom the vessel is consigned. She brought the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Boyce, Dr Hannay, Dr Stewart, Dr Pinto, and Mrs Bayolid.

H. M. S. SPHINX.

H M S SPHINX, a paddle steamer of 1,130 tons, built for navigation in the Persian Gulf, where she had been for some time, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, having left Bahrein on the 23rd ultimo. She will remain in Bombay for about a fortnight, to undergo repairs. She has seven officers besides the commander.

H. M. S. REINDEER.

H M S SLOOP REINDEER, Captain H P Lang, which arrived in Bombay, in March last, for the purpose of paying off and taking on relief-crew, sailed yesterday afternoon for the Persian Gulf. During the time she was in this port, the underwent complete over hauling in her machinery. On Tuesday last, she left the harbour for a trial trip which proved satisfactory. On her arrival at Muscat, she will relieve another of her Majesty's sloops stationed there.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Manilla	2883	A. Cruciani	A	F. Bozzoni.
„ Hispania	2213	W. Main	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Deccan	2022	P. W. Case	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Cy. of Dublin	2150	R. MacNeil	D	C. Forbes & Co.
„ Laleham	1300	J. Evans	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Apollo	2060	J. Douglas	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Mackay	1427	H. Sibery	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Kerbella	571	D. Stewart	H J	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Werneth Hall	2690	W. Boulton	I	E. Bates & Co.
„ Henley	1446	R. Walder	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Peveril	1974	A. Burgess	L	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Highfield	1608	W. Simpson	N	Purshotum & Co.
„ Horn Head	1553	M. R. Thompson	O	J. M. Heyn.
„ Kashgar	1515	C. Gadd	P	P. & O. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Damascus	2394	A. Douglas	1	F. Muir & Co.
„ Boileau	1231	R. Crosby	2	Pursotum & Co.
„ Picton	1561	P. Brown	3	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Dago	1739	E. E. Corner	4	F. Muir & Co.
„ Preston	1401	F. Brown	5	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ C. Arbib	1646	H. Tarbig	6	.....
„ Bretwalda	1901	J. F. Carpenter	7	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Darwin	1650	B. Williams	8	Begrie Craig & Co.
„ Lancaster	1117	J. T. Leggett	9	F. Muir & Co.
„ Mobile	916	C. Doert	10	B. P. S. N. & Co.
„ Bryn Glas	1503	G. Bethell	13	Numan Devjee.
„ P. Henderick	2041	Collin	15	Visram Ebram.
„ Liscard	1278	W. Byrne	16	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
1	Niagara (s)	McConachis	New Port, March 31
1	Brookfield (s)	Stabell	Cardiff, March 30.
2	H. M. S. Sphinx	Morrison	Bahrein, April 23.
	Ellora (s)	Johnstone	Calcutta, April 8.
	Elpis (s)	Frank	Shields, March 30.
	Inchmaree (s)	.....	Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
2	Clandeboye (s)	Elvidge	Antwerp.
	Hindoo (s)	Edwards	Kathiawad Coast.
	Colaba (s)	Blake	Calcutta.
	Kashgar (s)	Gadd	China.
	H. M. S. Reindeer	Lang	Muscat.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Bryn Glass, for Genoa, Messina and Marseilles.
„ Satara, for Karachi and the Persian Gulf.
„ Stura, for Jedda and Mussowa.
„ Cocouada, for Karachi and Coast Ports.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
27	Avon	Brady	Liverpool, Dec. 21.
	Medea s	Metis	Bombay, April 16.
28	H. M. S. Canning	Creagh	Rangoon, April 12.
	Lawada s	Pearson	Bombay, April 18.
	British Princess	Peterson	Padang, March 23.

DEPARTURES.

April 27.—Steamers Karagola, Pelican and Ravenna Ship Cypromene.
April 28.—Steamers Maharaja, Dacca and Loodiana. Ship Altmore.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
26	Almora s	.....	London.
	Asia s	.....	Rangoon.
27	Clan Lamont s	.....	Coconada.
28	Nurjahan s	.....	Calcutta.
	M. Mcanatchy s	.....	Singapore.
	Clan Macarthur s.	.....	Calcutta.
29	Clan Macgregor s.	.....	Glasgow.
30	Pemba s	.....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

April.			
27	Bancoora s	.....	Calcutta.
28	Nurjahan s	.....	Bombay.
	M. Mcanatchy s	.....	Singapore.
29	C. Maccarthur s.	.....	London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 1.

Blnett, Colonel, Cheshire Regt, on retirement, from Shwebo.
Mayne, Captain, Bombay, 2nd Belooch Regt, on furlough, from Sind.
Stewart, Surgeon, Madras, on 1st apptt, from England.
Pinto, Surgeon, Madras, on 1st apptt, from England.
Sarkies, Surgeon, Bombay, I M S, from Burma.

MAY 2.

Dun, Captain, Bengal Q M G's Dept, on furlough, from Simla.
Westropp, Lt, Bombay, Comt Dept, on leave, from Poona.
Ormiston, Lieut, Bengal, RA, on private leave.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 2.

Hallen, Vet Surgeon, Bengal Horse Breeding Operation, on duty, to Poona.
Pottinger, Vet Surgeon, Bombay, A V D, on duty, to Poona.
Jones, Surgeon, Bombay, I M S, on duty, to Mhow.
Black, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Derbyshire Regt, on duty, to Dum Dum.

AN up-country paper states that a robbery of about Rs. 900 worth of gold from an insured registered packet while in transit by post is exercising the ingenuity of the postal detectives. It is supposed that the abstraction took place at some point between Lahore and Kurrachee. The case is a very difficult one, but it is hoped to bring the delinquent to justice.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Dublin (s), 200 bales cotton, W and A. Graham and Co ; 8,874 bales wool, G. Rangoomul ; 100 bales cotton, G. Lockhart and Co ; 83 bales wool, K. Khooshall ; 6 bales cotton, D. Bhanji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawar (s), 23 cwts fishmaws, M. Nathoo ; 325 cwts clove ; stems, Beyts, Craig and Co ; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co., Ld ; 90 cwts gum-arabic, H. Virdhare.

Damascus (s), 28 bales hides, F. M. Daven ; 550 bales bales cotton, G. Lockhart and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 8,004 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co., Ld. ; 25 cases indigo, G. Rangoomul ; 110 bales cotton, F. Masotty and Co ; 100 bales cotton, D. Sassoon and Co ; 2 bales hides, B. Boga ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 800 cwts mustard seed, N. Lallji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Peshawar (s), 2 casks ivory, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR HULL.

Apollo (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co ; 605 cwts myrabolums, J. Harichand ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Horn Head (s), 56 cwts gum-arabic, F. Hurst ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, W. Bell and Co ; 945 cwts linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 664 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros ; 6,005 cwts linseed, K. Nixon and Co.

Hudston (s), 400 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Peveril s,—600 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 300 bales cotton and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 8,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co ; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, 7,000 cwts rapeseed and 600 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

Bretwalda s,—350 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 3,000 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, F Masotty and Co ; 999 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 285 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros ; 4,002 cwts rapeseed and 300 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

Preston s,—16,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co ; 9,940 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co, Ld ; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 3,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 4,002 cwts rapeseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

Indra s,—750 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 10,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co ; 18,000 cwts wheat and 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, K Nixon and Co.

Dago s,—10,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co ; 600 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

Kerbella s,—4,000 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Scots man s,—600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Picton s,—1,725 cwts teelseed, J Fachiri ; 18,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 cwts wheat, C C Jassawalla.

Hispania s,—254 cwts wheat and 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros ; 2,201 cwts groundnuts, C C Jassawalla ; 3,400 cwts groundnuts, Punnett and Co.

Darwin s,—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s,—450 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 800 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Boileau s,—600 cwts rapeseed and 750 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Manilla s,—400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

Manilla s,—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla s,—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Liscard s,—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 780 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Poseidon s,—220 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, D. Sassoon and Co ; 275 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 770 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Liscard s,—50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 300 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 1,500 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

Poseidon s,—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 1,205 cwts castorseed, F Masotty and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Deccan s,—69 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s,—150 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co.

Deccan s,—45 bales twist, A C Esmallji ; 100 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 89 chests opium (transhipped), The B and P S N Co ; 8 chests opium (transhipped), The P and O Co.

Henley s,—250 bales twist, E Sorabji ; 250 bales twist, H Samgopal ; 100 tons old iron, R Tyabji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Deccan s,—12 bales twist, V Lakmishanker ; 12 bales twist, V Lachminarayen ; 25 bales twist, E J Abraham ; 23 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co ; 826 bales twist, Lyon and Co.

Kashgar s—75 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, H Ambaidas.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Putnas,—125 bales cotton, H Amooluckchand.

HIGH COURT.—MAY 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

5-86—Chalk W and S—J A Shepherd vs The s s Celority—Little, S F and N.

6-86—Little, S F and N—Hajeebhy Lallji and others vs The s s Shastri and others—Chalk W and S.

286-87—Khunderao M—Syed Mahomed Hussin bin Syed Mahomed Hadi vs Haji Bushir—Tyabjee and D.

57-85—Little, S F and N—Vidiala Veermali vs Vishwanath Pitamber and others—Little, S F and N—Thakurdas, D and C.

For Consent Decree.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

10-87—Pestonji and R.—Nanabai vs Kisservahoo—Jefferson, B, and D—Part heard.

To vary Commissioner's Report

9-80—Chalk, W. and S.—Madhowrao Dinanath vs Anundrao Dinanath.—Little,

NOTICES.

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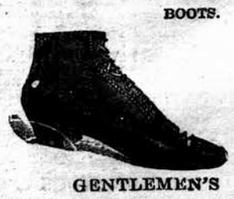

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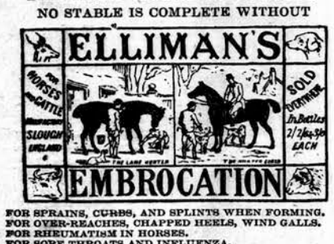

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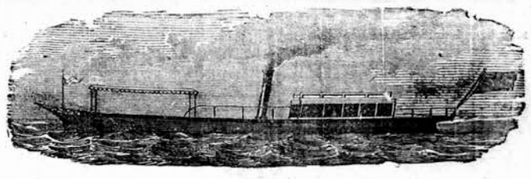

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